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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Sisley Huddleston
(Guest Conductor)

France and Germany May Talk

So You're Going to Europe?

Chicago's Gargantuan Feast

Vote Held Better Than Jail

Items From the Far East

NRA Labels of Liberation

LOUIS BARTHOU, French Foreign Minister, is busy, these days, framing a French policy which, fundamentally, cannot really change. There's a tentative invitation to him to enter into direct conversations with Chancellor Hitler. But before he can do so, he feels he must talk with Marshal Pilsudski and with President Masaryk, or their representatives, at Warsaw and Prague. For France has tied itself up to Poland and Czechoslovakia, though there has been a noticeable loosening of these ties lately. Of course the only chance of a Franco-German understanding (and European peace depends on it) lies in face-to-face Franco-German negotiations without interference—all other nations, Great Powers and satellite states, remaining in the anteroom. Which is just where they don't want to wait.

¶ Are the French street disturbances over? The question is asked by many people who are contemplating, despite the rate of exchange, a European holiday. And the Paris hotels are offering special inducements and setting up propagandist centers in the United States. There is still unrest, but the general strike against "cuts" in salaries of government employees has been abandoned, and the clashes are sporadic. A tenth of the 800,000 civil servants (some authorities would put the total higher) are dropped and the others lose 10 per cent of their pay. Ex-Premier Daladier's explanation of the recent rioting as a "Fascist" plot won't do. The big public was aroused. The victims of the volley of fire were not "Fascist."

¶ Chicago. At last year's World Fair were sold, and this year will be sold, ten million hamburgers and hot dogs. (If placed end to end . . .) Whatever be the typographical style, I hope these numbers will be spelled right out. When a boy I read Artemas Ward, who quoted Hamlet like this:

I loved Ophelia. 40,000 brothers
Could not, with all their quantity of love,
Make up my sum.

Those figures ruined the passage. Today I do not want my imaginative appreciation of the stupendous Chicago merchandising to be dimmed. Flapjacks, tomato and pineapple juice, doughnuts, chile, griddle cakes, are all very well; but give me, oh give me (figuratively, I mean) my ten million hamburgers and hot dogs!

¶ By legal weapons Mahatma Gandhi will probably be able to accomplish more than by illegal weapons. That is the conclusion he has reached, after repeated prison terms and fastings in his civil disobedience campaign. (In which he was, strangely enough, as he once acknowledged, influenced by Thoreau. Do you remember the story? Emerson: What are you doing in jail, Henry? Thoreau: What are you doing outside, Ralph?) The Indian National Congress, by its unconstitutional methods, lost its power to shape government. Even the jail figures have sadly declined—32,000 down to a mere 7000. So now let's try the ballot box again, and transfer the issue from prison to debating chamber.

¶ These periodic stories of Chinese apprehension of further Japanese action, beyond Manchoukuo, must be noted. Item: 100 Japanese officers, according to Peiping, visiting strategical centers. Item: Agents of South Manchuria Railroad (owned by Japanese) studying economic conditions in Northern China. Item: Japanese airfield at Malanyu Pass (in Great Wall) being prepared. Item: Frank Hawks' flights with giant bomber over Shanghai rousing Japanese suspicion. None of these activities are, in themselves, illegitimate. More cheerfully let us observe that a resumption of rail and postal communications between Manchoukuo and China is being negotiated. Here is the essential fact: the rest means whatever one makes it mean.

¶ Labels of liberation. Women may wear them on their coats and suits. Those blue-eagle signs show how far we have got from the sweated labor of Thomas Hood. "Stitch—stitch—stitch." Even a year ago there were young girls earning $2 a week, and the average in some districts was only $12. Now the badge of hope means, in hard facts, work weeks of 35 hours, and earnings (roundly) ranging from $20 to $45. Translate this, if we have enough visual sympathy, into terms of human happiness. Up from slavery!

¶ Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, told the New Jersey Historical Congress that there were 225 mistakes in a single book on George Washington! Probably he has counted wrongly too. So that biography, like history, of which it is indeed a branch, is bunk—or Buncombe.

Speculators Prove Irritant To Successful Carrying Out Of Federal Farm Home Plan

Government Is Considering Condemnation Proceedings to Overcome Bidding Up of Land Prices to Extortionate Figure

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9—Private real estate operators who are holding out for fat profits on property the Government wants are proving a real stumblingblock in the Administration's plan to provide better homes for the American people.

"Pestiferous" is the way Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, describes the efforts of property owners to hold up the Government for steep prices in its slum clearance, subsistence homestead and even its rural rehabilitation plans. "The question of real estate values is undoubtedly the most annoying question we have to cope with," he declared.

The Government's agents have to go around incognito and on tip toes to try to buy land at fair prices. But from the very first, Mr. Ickes says, the real estate speculator has "moved heaven and earth" to find out where government projects are contemplated.

Administration officials think now that they will have to resort to condemnation proceedings so the housing program will not be held up longer. Under a law, passed at the recommendation of the first federal relief director, Col. Arthur Woods, back about 1931, the Government is allowed to take property at its appraised value and go ahead with its building with the question of damage to be decided later.

The only difficulty with this procedure is that a local jury decides what the damages shall be. If they decree that the price paid is too low, there is no recourse to the Government but to pay the additional sum.

Mr. Ickes thinks now it will be possible to buy some of the land needed at fair prices, but for the rest he believes he will have to resort to condemnation.

Limited dividend corporations set up in a number of cities to negotiate slum clearance programs had the same trouble with real estate speculators. They were less powerful to deal with them than the Federal Government is. Therefore the PWA canceled about half of the loans it had agreed to make to them and turned the money over to the Federal Housing Corporation. In five cities, the federal housing program has reached a stage now where the Government will soon be ready to condemn land if it is impossible to get it for a fair price.

The subsistence homestead program has been juicy bait dangling before the eyes of speculators.

"I am sorry to say," Mr. Ickes comments, "that not only have land speculators endeavored to hamper operation of the experiment by seeking inordinate profits, but we have encountered combinations by local supply dealers to insist that all necessary materials be purchased locally at a very high profit. In most

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Navajo Capital Is Established At Site in Arizona

Ickes and Head of Indian Bureau Name It After Consulting Chiefs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9 — The Navajo Indian nation has been given a capital of its own in Arizona.

Window Rock, where formations of rare and changing color rise to more than 400 feet, giving shelter from prevailing winds and sand drifts, was designated as the site for the capital by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. John Collier, commissioner of Indian affairs, after consultation with the tribal chairmen.

Here will be erected administration buildings from which the Indians will play a large part in rehabilitating their lands without dictation from the white men. The name "Nee Alneeng," meaning "Center of the Navajo World," has been given to the site.

The Indians will have their regular assemblies and enjoy a new and larger measure of self-rule.

Japanese Officers 'Getting Acquainted' In China, Press Says

PEIPING, China, April 9 (AP)—More than 100 Japanese military officers, said the Chinese-owned Peiping Chronicle yesterday, have arrived at this former capital, bound for the provinces and Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi and southern Hopei for the purpose of "getting acquainted" with the chief strategical centers in North China.

The paper said the South Manchuria Railway, Japanese-owned line in Manchoukuo, likewise had sent agents into North China, where they are now actively studying economic conditions with the object of strengthening Japanese influence, especially in the coastal province of Shantung.

Other Chinese newspapers said Japanese military authorities had requested permission to hold military maneuvers in the demilitarized zone established by treaty following the Japanese military campaign in Manchuria.

The Chinese spurned the request, the papers added.

Meanwhile, the Japanese were reported to be building an airfield at Malanyu Pass, where 30 airplanes are already based.

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Things Present

The American citizen who is subject to municipal, county, state, and federal governments, is occasionally reminded that there are too many governments—and too many taxes. Read the third editorial.

Youngsters who expect to see a circus this summer might well prepare for the event by reading "At Home With the Circus Family," on the Children's Page.

Spring is the time to think about robins, and today is the day to read about a particularly friendly one, on the Home Forum Page.

Today's "Bible Fact" is devoted to the translators of the Authorized Version. Daily Features Page. (And don't miss the Parable of Safed the Sage.)

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education Page, the Home Building and Gardening Page, and another four-column layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Haverhill Strike Is Again 'Settled' After Concessions

Vigilantes Form to Attack Communist Forces Delaying Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 9—Striking shoe workers reached what appeared to be workable wage agreements with employers here today and prepared to go back to their jobs tomorrow, after a lay-off of six weeks.

The settlement, affecting about 6000 skilled workers, comes only a day later than had been predicted following acceptance of a basic agreement at union mass meetings last Tuesday, and conforms to that agreement. Delay in final settlement is attributed merely to difficulties in ironing out wage differences between individual union locals and employers.

Settlement of these wage disputes had been left up to the union locals and some maneuvering had been expected before final agreement.

The settlement, as voted by the workers last week, and as it now goes into effect, provides that wages will not be arbitrable, a point which has consistently been demanded by the workers and which carried the controversy to the Regional Labor Board, the National Labor Board and back to Haverhill without compromise.

The new agreements, effective until Aug. 1, give fancy stitchers a 10 per cent increase in wages and other types of workers increases in varying proportions, generally as had been originally demanded by them.

Representatives of the manufacturers and the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union admitted today that the costly strike had officially ended, but some observers here declare they will not believe it until the wheels again begin humming.

Crews in several factories, it is pointed out, still had not reached a settlement today. Union leaders, however, say that this will not prevent the opening tomorrow of at least 36 shops which have reached settlements with their workers.

The ending of the controversy is not, it is pointed out, the result of the recommendations of the National Labor Board, issued Saturday.

Meanwhile, the city awaited reactions from the formation here last night of a "vigilante committee," with an avowed purpose of combatting so-called communistic influences in connection with the strike.

Labor Unrest Stirs Rest of New England

While a labor dispute in Lynn, Mass., was apparently settled today on terms of questionable benefit to the workers, labor troubles continued to brew at other New England points.

Officials of the Independent Sheeting Workers of America, at Salem, Mass., the Associated Press says, will ask an increase in wages of 25 per cent for 2500 employees, a closed shop, and the privilege of collecting dues within the mill.

Employees of three aviation companies in Hartford, Conn., threatened a stagger system of paralyzing strikes next week, according to the Associated Press if demands for a return to the wages scales of 1929 are not met.

At Lawrence, Mass., the Massachusetts Council of Utility Workers plans to file charges of intimidation and coercion in violation of the NRA against the Lowell Gas Company and the Regional Labor Board.

Present Period Is a Vital One For 'New Deal'

Shall It Be Recovery or Social Reform Is Issue Demanding Decision

Both, President Says

Tax and Stock Exchange Bills and Securities Act Are Hurdles to Jump

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9—From the outset of the Roosevelt Administration the primary question has been, should it make its goal recovery or social reform? Three specific and highly controversial phases of that fundamental issue now confront the Administration, bringing the question to an acute stage.

First, there is the tax bill. Is the Administration going to let the Senate write big "redistribution of wealth" social reform items into the bill, or take the original taxation-for-revenue-only House measure?

Second, there is the stock exchange control bill. Is the Administration going to bend under the storm of financial criticism, or force this thrice rewritten bill into enactment?

Third, there is the Securities Act. Here it is the question of whether the Administration is going to permit this law, enacted last session, to be modified, on the plea that the country cannot afford this expensive "reform" luxury.

Quick Action Needed

All these matters demand quick decision. There is nothing theoretical about any one of them. Unlike some other parts of the New Deal, which dealt largely with future policy, these are matters of immediate dollars and cents. In each case the attack is the same. It is charged that the effort for social reform is hindering business revival.

At odds over the issue are the so-called "brain trust" representing generally the liberal or radical wing of the New Deal, and on the other side the old-time practical politicians, who are Democrats first and social reformers a long ways afterward. The issue is an important one. It is a question whether the country is going back to the pre-1929 world all over again; or whether the lessons learned from the 1929 debacle are going to be written into law.

In actual practice the two policies are not so clean-cut as all that; many of those who object to Roosevelt social reform do so on the ground that the present emergency is not the appropriate time for it. However, there is a strong tendency in Washington for advocates or opponents of Mr. Roosevelt's policies to separate into those two categories.

The Senate started to wrestle again today with the big tax bill, having brought the original House tax plan of $268,000,000 up to about $480,000,000 so far, practically all in "soak-the-rich" increases of income

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Hudson Shuts Down Because of Strike At Motor Products

DETROIT, April 9 (AP)—The Hudson Motor Car Company announced a shut-down, effective at 1 p. m. today, because of inability to obtain parts, particularly those manufactured by the Motor Products Company, where a strike is in progress.

The shut-down was announced by Mr. J. Edward Schipper, public relations representative of the company, who said "the plant will remain shut until we get a new source of supply or the strike at Motor Products is settled."

Approximately 1000 workers of the Motor Products Company went on strike last week, their walk-out resulting in a suspension of work by about 4600 other employees of the company.

Mr. Edward F. McGrady, assistant to Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson, NRA head, who is sitting with the Federal Automobile Labor Board here, said today that the Motor Products strike is considered the key problem confronting the labor tribunal and added that the strike in that plant "must be halted" unless the booming automobile industry is to be paralyzed at the height of the production season.

Employees of the Detroit-Michigan Stove Company, said by union officials to number 800, went on strike this morning, seeking a 20 per cent wage increase and a 36-hour, five-day week.

The strikers are all members of the Mechanics Educational Society, which called the strike when negotiations with company officials last week failed.

Coincident with this new strike, it developed that 60 American Federation of Labor locals, through their representatives, had wired President Roosevelt criticizing the work of the Federal Automobile Labor Board, created to seek peace in the automotive industry.

Investigator Shot At

UNIONTOWN, Penna., April 9 (AP)—Snipers fired a fusillade of shots today at an automobile in which Mr. Shippen Lewis, state investigator, was riding to a mining camp to inspect picket lines. Between 100 and 150 rifle bullets came from the near-by hills. No one was hurt.

Recovery Plans Must Build, Not Destroy, Head of U. S. Chamber of Commerce Says, With Guidance Instead of Regimentation

Harriman Urges Greater Production of Things the People Want

By **H. B. Elliston**
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Calling for a rededication of the American people to the recovery movement, Mr. Henry I. Harriman of Boston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, outlined to me an amended program of action, based upon a modernized version of the economic axiom, "You progress as you create more," which would correct the mistakes of the last nine months and lead to permanent prosperity.

"What is required," said Mr. Harriman, "is the encouragement of new production—of production of the things that the people want. If we have more wheat than can be consumed at home or sold abroad at a fair profit, then it is common sense to turn to something else that the people want. It is not economic simply to cut down the acreages and leave it at that. In factory enterprise, we can now produce upward of 7,000,000 cars a year. We should be fools to build such a number. What is required is that the energy that could be spent upon car manufacture be diverted to some other product.

"I recognize that this involves planning. But it does not involve regimentation. We must have planning by industry itself with the Government acting as the guiding hand to see that business does not get off the track. In view of the complexity of the economic life, there can be no question of going back to the old planless system, with its invitation to ruthless competition and sweatshop conditions.

"We must go forward with the NIRA, not backward."

Strong for Rebuilding

"What are the indications that the Administration is turning its thoughts to the neglected problem of the heavy industries?" I asked.

Mr. Harriman said the outcome of the present discussions in Washington would, in all likelihood, result in the elaboration of the "rebuild America" scheme. In his opinion, the importance of this scheme could not be over-emphasized.

"Housing and planning go hand-in-hand," Mr. Harriman said. "We have to decide where houses shall be built and what type should be built. According to studies made in Washington, we find that 50,000,000 people are living in unsanitary or otherwise improper houses.

"The task of remedying this state of things will cost $30,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000. It is vast, gigantic, breath-taking. As we see it so far, it will take ten years to execute, and it will employ every idle man in this country. For, as I have said, the great bulk of the unemployment is in the heavy industries. And this great scheme will call for a great amount of cement, brick, steel, lumber—in fact, everything that the heavy industries deal in.

"It has been shown to us that very attractive and desirable five-room houses can now be built for $5000 exclusive of land. For this price the houses can be fitted with air conditioning, heat, hot water, electricity, bathroom, and all modern conveniences. Perfectly amazing developments have been made in housing development. We have not been able to press them to our service heretofore because of the problem of getting central initiative.

"Under the new scheme, the Government would take the lead. I think before the scheme is finally completed, it will have done more for the morale of the people, quite apart from its advantage as a job provider, than any other single project."

Great as it is, this housing program, in Mr. Harriman's belief, would be merely one item in a much greater scheme. That scheme is in three parts. First, decentralize the factory; second, provide the people who follow the factory with these new houses; third, introduce subsistence farming as part and parcel of factory life.

"More or less Mr. Ford's idea," I suggested.

"Yes," said Mr. Harriman, "and we are rapidly getting nearer to its realization.

"Factories congregated in the city because they had to be near the source of power—both man and mechanical. Now power is just as available in the small town as it is in the big city. So if one can decentralize the factory, and provide the houses all over the countryside for workers to follow it, then one would have settled in one swoop a great many of our problems."

Praises Part-Time Farm

Mr. Harriman sketched this new America of his dreams with enthusiasm, especially stressing the third link in this mighty chain of planned social effort. Subsistence farming would be social insurance. It would assuage the haunting fear of economic insecurity which had had the American people by the throat these last four years. Part of his time, the worker would spend in the country factory; part of it on his own farm, raising his own food.

Mr. Harriman was at the head and front of the movement which eventually ended in the writing of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Before he became chairman of the chamber, he was chairman of one of its committees, engaged in

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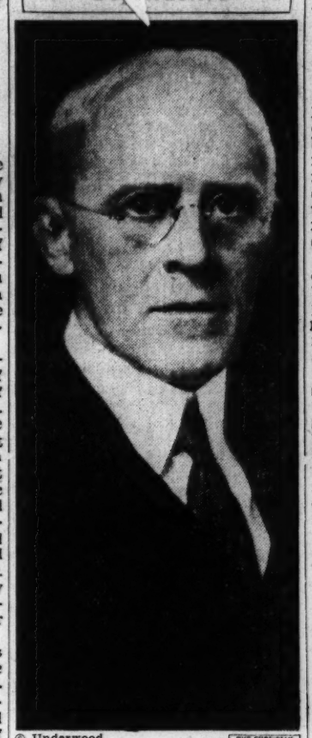
Construc-tive



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Henry I. Harriman
President Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Women in Chicago Make Progress In Cleansing Ballot

Organized Assault on Illegal Voting Lists Begins to Tell

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 9—In checking up on both cheap lodging houses and good hotels to hunt out illegal voters, organized women of Chicago have made a new advance in civic responsibility. They have taken upon themselves part of the battle against local election fraud, often so great as to pile up, it is estimated, 200,000 crooked ballots.

This move for a more honest primary election in Chicago this week has been taken by the Women's Civic Council of the Chicago area which works through other organizations for better government. Other women's organizations including the League of Women Voters and the Christian Citizenship Council have also interested themselves in an effort to check election fraud and to get evidence to help in securing a permanent registration system.

Women are sending challengers into the precincts at the primary to try to keep away "repeaters," fictitious registrants, and other illegal voters. The challengers are armed with registration lists, which they have found to be padded, especially those from precincts where there are many lodging houses. Some of these lists, the women say they have discovered, contain names fraudulently registered mounting as high as 60 per cent.

Part of the organized women's goal is to get a more honest registration for the regular election next fall.

Britain Asks Reich to Explain Huge Increase in Arms Budget

Sir John Simon Tells Commons of Steps Taken and 'Serious Consideration' Given by Government While French Note Is Closely Studied

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 9—The British Ambassador to Berlin has been instructed to ask the German Government for an explanation of the huge increase in its armaments budget this year, Sir John Simon told the Commons when it reassembled today after the Easter recess.

Replying to a question on this subject by Mr. Robert J. G. Boothby, Sir John Simon said the British Government is giving "very serious consideration" to these increases. A reply is hoped by the end of the week, Sir John declared.

Meanwhile the British Government is studying hopefully the French disarmament note, which was received here last week-end. It is the opinion that it introduces a new factor into the situation, because for the first time the French have agreed to consider the question of German rearmament. Delicate negotiations are expected to be undertaken with a view to working out figures to which the French can agree. These are held here to be in large part dependent on the extent of guarantees it can give for execution of the disarmament treaty when it is signed.

It has to be admitted, however, that certain sections of the press are showing considerable reluctance at giving any guarantees whatever except in exchange for reductions of France's forces, particularly in the air. It is pointed out that Britain no more than Germany can consent to being in a position of inferiority.

The British air force today is far smaller than the French. Parity in the air will be insisted upon in the forthcoming negotiations, it is stated here. And parity can only be obtained either by French reductions or Britain's making considerable additions to its existing air forces.

The disarmament subcommittee of the cabinet is understood to have had these matters under consideration. Capt. Anthony Eden, it is believed, will also discuss them at Geneva where he is due tomorrow. While talks have undoubtedly taken

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Postal Service Cut To One Delivery In Residence District

Further curtailment of mail carrier delivery in the Boston postal district was announced today by Postmaster William E. Hurley; to go into effect immediately.

Under the new delivery service, due to the budget requirements of the Post Office Department in Washington making necessary widespread reductions in expenditures in personnel for the fiscal year, residential sections of Boston will receive only one carrier service daily. Previously, deliveries were made in these districts on reduced schedules of two deliveries on three days of the week with no afternoon deliveries on the other three days.

Mixed business and residential territories will receive two daily deliveries while strictly business districts will receive three mails a day.

The curtailment, Mr. Hurley reports, is necessary in order to conserve the auxiliary expenditures and grant three days' furlough without pay to employees, and will be in effect only for the rest of the fiscal year, which ends June 30.

Spring Forgets to 'Fire' Maine Snow Shovelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, April 9—Robins and bluebirds have been here long enough to indicate the coming of spring, but it is not spring on West Quoddy Head, that two-mile promontory that extends farthest east in the United States.

A crew of 15 men who have been engaged in shoveling snow elsewhere since the first of January and who had barely caught their breath, went to work today digging out the Head road, to let out the half-dozen automobiles that have been tied up all winter in the Coast Guard and Lighthouse garages.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Bang: Boom: Boomerang

In this column Wednesday, it was observed that former Mayor Curley threw everything at Mayor Mansfield except the kitchen stove. Last Saturday night Mr. Curley corrected the oversight and threw the stove.

Now after a week of election encores between the Mayor and the former Mayor, it is to be hoped that there will be an end to these futile recriminations, which do nothing to balance the budget but do a great deal to unbalance public sentiment.

And if Mr. Curley is emerging from his 11 Beacon Street retreat to exploit the present situation for his gubernatorial aspirations, it might be well for him to wait and see how the Mayor's program works out.

Mayor Mansfield's whirlwind pruning of the superfluous administrative underbrush has advanced far. Within the week, substantial reductions have been made in the pay of 3000 employees in the Public Works Department, 200 persons have been dropped outright, laborers have gone on a per diem rather than a weekly basis of pay. Salaried employees have been urged to take a month's leave of absence without pay. And the end is not yet in sight.

Go Ahead, Mister Mayor

Drastic and politically dangerous are these policies. They have already alienated 10,000 city employees, most of the 22 city councilors and the greater proportion of the 40 members of the Boston delegation in the State Legislature. But the public generally believes, in my humble opinion, that the Mayor's policies are necessary to the solvency of the city, to the retention of the city's business enterprises and to the relief of the small taxpayers.

The responsible section of the public asks only that these policies redound to the good of the greatest number, rather than to any selected groups, and that they be pursued with genuine mercy in behalf of the

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Massachusetts Heads List Of Thrifty States

Expenditures Since 1915 Up 177 Against Average of 407 P. C.

Federal Figures Tell

Not Only Breasts Depression But Extends Relief to Distressed Cities

Its financial house in order, Massachusetts bids for first honors as the most frugal housekeeper among its sister states.

The Commonwealth tops all the 47 other states in its achievement of making the smallest percentage of increase in its total expenditures. The latest federal figures, covering the percentage of increase in the expenditures of all states from 1915 to 1931, reveal this.

And because Massachusetts has been frugal, it has breasted the depression without mishap and has maintained its credit above, or equal, to that even of the Federal Government. And because it has been strong, it has helped the weak, using its own credit to borrow millions of dollars for distressed municipalities.

In 1931, Massachusetts found that it had registered a 177 per cent increase in expenditures from 1915, whereas the average increase for all the states was 407 per cent in that same period. Three states registered more than a 1000 per cent increase.

Not a Record of Chance

This record is not the result of chance. It is not even the result of super-legislators. It is, however, the result of both good legislation and above all an efficient administrative organization, which has its equal perhaps only in Minnesota.

Massachusetts since 1917 has gradually perfected financial machinery worthy to preside over the finances of a mammoth corporation. The dynamo of that machinery is the almost unique Commission on Administration and Finance.

Mr. Charles P. Howard, a member of this commission, depicts it as that integrative organ in the State's administrative system which has given Massachusetts a financial set-up without a rival in the nation.

Whereas other states have adopted an executive budget for the control of the appropriations and revenue, Massachusetts is almost alone in having added effective control to its budget, according to Mr. Howard.

This commission helps prepare the budget and then plays watchdog over it, seeing that every departmental and division head follows the budget's provisions. The commission is aided by a central purchasing system and a controller bureau that passes on every voucher, pay roll and lease. Practically every outlay, from top to bottom, is finally reviewed by the commission.

Established in 1922

The commission was formed in 1922, but was preceded by two important preparatory steps in 1918, when the executive budget was adopted and the departments were reduced by consolidation from more than 100 to 20, as at present.

So tight has this system proved against financial leakage that when the slump came and dictated drastic economies, there were almost no retrenchments that could be made without impairing the services of the State.

In spite of the depression and high water, the Commonwealth has been able to reduce its debt interest about $1,000,000 a year.

Expenditures for the State PWA projects totaling about $22,000,000 will necessitate a heavier state tax for some time to come. Probably not more than $100,000 of PWA money has actually been spent by the State so far, but it is expected that by June next, these expenditures will total $1,000,000 a month.

From 1927 until 1931 Massachusetts undertook an excessively heavy building program, intensifying its construction of highways, institutional building and the like when the depression came. Consequently Massachusetts' record is all the more imposing, for in 1931, when it stood at the top of all states for economy in expenditures, it was actually paying for capital projects started in 1929 and carried on in the intervening years.

A table showing budgets and increases of the various states will be found on Page 5.

Hawks Shows China How Bomber 'Works'

SHANGHAI, April 9 (AP)—Shanghai had a closeup view of American aerial power today when Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Hawks, noted pilot, put on a demonstration with a giant bomber.

The American speed ace, who arrived with the big plane March 7, repeatedly roared over the city with loads of Chinese and foreigners.

The bomber, with its 82-foot wingspread, brought shouts of amazement from the spectators. He will fly tomorrow to Hangchow, where Chinese Government tests of the plane are scheduled. Half a dozen Americans are here selling planes and equipment. They have aroused the suspicion of the Japanese.

Japanese have charged that the United States has agreed to assist China in developing an air force. These charges have brought denials from American officials.

Grip on Legislative Tiller Less Rigid as Pilots Lean Toward Side of Moderation

Mitigation of Provisions of Stock Exchange Bill Now Seems Likely—Johnson Refuses Support for Wagner Labor Disputes Bill

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9—With Senator Carter Glass carrying a majority in the Senate Banking Committee for amendment of the stock exchange regulation bill, with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson pointedly refusing support for the Wagner labor disputes bill, it seemed today that the tide was running strongly toward more moderation in legislation.

Hearings, committee decisions and trends of sentiment seemed all to head in one direction. The most striking was removal of part of the preamble of the stock exchange bill, which apparently was designed to uphold the bill in the courts. Most spectacular was a violent attack on NRA's order establishing a seven-hour day in Alabama coal mines—least unionized bituminous area in the nation.

President Roosevelt performed his first official acts of remote control today with a special message to Congress, two Executive orders, and a report on the Passamaquoddy Bay tide-power project. These acts, all emanating from the far-off Bahamas, came to Congress at noon. But the special message had been released by mistake in Florida last night, thus violating the old and rigid rule that no such dispatches from the President to Congress shall be published before they are read to the Legislature. Correspondents familiar with the ironclad rule could not conceal their amazement at the slip.

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Stock exchange: Though the Banking Committee, in which Senator Carter Glass has a dominant influence, is not necessarily a cross-section of the Senate, it was nevertheless significant that five Democrats deserted the Administration to support amendments to the Fletcher-Rayburn bill. By their first vote, a 10-8 majority, the committee removed enforcement of the proposed bill from the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Trade Commission. A special board of three members, to be appointed by the President, would take over control under an amendment introduced by Senator Glass.

This power had been opposed by the Administration itself which wished the Trade Commission to exercise the authority already given it over the Securities Act. The vote which gives a good indication of defections from the Administration and may be a precursor of final lineup on the floor of the Senate itself was:

For Glass amendment: Democrats—Senators Glass, Bulkley, Reynolds, McAdoo and Adams; Republicans—Senators Goldsborough, Townsend, Wolcott, Carey and Kean.

Against: Democrats — Wagner, Costigan, Byrnes, Bankhead and Fletcher; Republicans — Norbeck, Couzens, and Steiwer.

Thus the conservative sections of the country, or of individual complexion, were in majority. Only sturdy party wheelhorses, with three Progressive Republicans, stuck by the chariot of reform.

By similar majority, the committee voted to strike from the bill all of section two, which declares the intent of Congress to regulate markets in the public interest. This phrase, a barrier against court action, was believed to be vitally necessary by its sponsors.

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NRA Enforcement: At last skeptics are convinced here that General Johnson is definitely setting out to enforce his codes. Yesterday's orders to all field agencies of the NRA to take immediate steps to bring all violators into federal courts is quite a different matter from previous blusterings and warnings about "cracking down."

It is the result of weeks of busy reorganization behind a veil of secrecy. It is backed by a powerful organizational link between the NRA and the Department of Labor. It is not a threat. It is for the first time a flat order to bring every "good" case into court. And it is backed by two significant Supreme Court decisions which are believed to uphold the fundamentals behind the NRA itself.

The New York milk case and the Minnesota mortgage case have given the NRA a confidence in its own legal position which it never had before. It has been waiting a long time for such decisions. General Johnson's legal staff now feels it can safely go ahead and accept the challenge of non-conformists in the courts.

The order provided that all cases of willful violation are to be submitted directly to district attorneys—thereby eliminating the circuitous round trip through Washington headquarters. It is the promise of fulfillment of the pledge General Johnson gave at the end of the conference that he would immediately take steps to counteract the widespread flouting of codes which were reported at that assemblage. It has been matured behind closed doors—in fact the first closed doors in NRA history.

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The Bahamas: President Roosevelt canceled two previous veterans' regulations by executive order today. The changes give greater leeway to minor provisions for World War veterans entitled to pensions, and to presumption of entitlement to Spanish War veterans, as well as widows, children or dependent parents.

A special message also shifted from the Veterans' Bureau to the Civil Service Commission certain enforcing functions. Some $45,000 a year will be saved by the change.

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See America First: American tourists, whose payments for hotels, steamship fares and souvenirs constitute one of this country's most important "invisible exports," continued to hold their purse-strings tight last year, figures made public by the Department of Commerce indicate.

Their expenditures in foreign countries last year are estimated at $298,000,000 compared with $446,000,000 in 1932 and a $821,000,000 peak in 1929.

At the same time, it was indicated that each individual tourist to overseas areas spent slightly more than in 1932 in travel.

The largest drop in receipts from tourist travel was felt in Canada. The total amount spent by United States motorists north of the border fell 50 per cent. At the same time Canadians came over the border to the United States in greater numbers than usual to attend a Century of Progress exposition at Chicago.

Just what effect the depreciation of the dollar had on tourist travel in 1933 is difficult to say, department officials find. They state, however, that "in view of the fact that on the whole steamship fares were reduced rather than increased, the reported increase in per capita outlays by our overseas travelers suggests that the change in the foreign purchasing power of the dollar was the principal factor responsible for the rise."

"There is some reason also to believe," officials say, "that the sharp drop in the number of Americans traveling abroad was influenced by the dollar depreciation in view of the fact that a comparatively large percentage of questionnaires returned stated that after securing a passport the applicant decided at the last minute not to sail or to substitute a trip to Bermuda, or to a domestic resort, for trans-oceanic travel."

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Wagner Bill: What amounted to a boycott of the Wagner labor disputes bill by General Johnson was widely expected to presage the abandonment of that highly controversial—and to industry, highly inflammatory—piece of legislation. Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee which has it in charge, merely announced this morning that the expected arrival of the NRA chief to testify on the measure would not take place. The hearings were then closed—probably for good, although Senator Walsh said he would be glad to reopen them should General Johnson ask an opportunity to be heard.

Coal Production Increases

NEW YORK, April 9—The National Coal Association estimates bituminous production last week at 9,100,000 net tons. This compares with 5,136,000 tons in the like week of 1933.

Curley-Mansfield Tongue-Lashings Slated to Cease

But Mayor Announces He'll Stick to His Present Economy Program

Mayor Mansfield called a halt on the Curley-Mansfield debating feud today. In his regular weekly WNAC broadcast, he said, "So far as I am concerned and unless something unforeseen develops to cause me to change my mind, my debate with Mr. Curley is over."

Indicating that despite Mr. Curley he plans to stick to his present economy program, he declared that he cannot devote any more of his time to arguing and wrangling with any person. He added that he sees clearly the only possible course to pursue to preserve the credit of the city is to keep it solvent and to reduce the tremendous cost of government.

Mr. Mansfield declared that evidence on every hand points to the fact that the real estate taxpayer, who pays a bulk of the taxes, had reached the limit of his ability to pay.

"It will not avail the city anything," Mr. Mansfield said, "to have a higher tax rate if the taxpayer finds himself unable to pay it. It seems absolutely necessary to hold this tax rate down and to reduce it gradually, as we eliminate the sources of waste and extravagances."

Mr. Mansfield concluded his address with an explanation and a defense of his economy program.

"I wish," he said, "the people to understand that very few city employees have been or will be discharged. Only those purely political appointments made after election and before I took office, solely for the purpose of paying political debts and to embarrass me, must go.

"All other employees are being asked to arrange in their departments the most humane method of saving some money. This program does not call for discharges. It does not interfere with the civil rights or pension or retirement rights of any employees. Payless furloughs or working part time or the stagger system will produce the result without discharges."

Mayor Mansfield today revealed that he was willing to compromise with the City Council over the proposed Northern Avenue bridge project by sending to the Council an order of $375,000 for repairing the bridge. Last week the Council killed his $1,000,000 loan order to construct a new bridge, believing it more economical to repair the present bridge.

Announcing the substitute order, Mr. Mansfield declared he still believed the new bridge at $1,000,000 would be the best and most economical project.

At the same time, the Mayor sent to the City Council an order to change Boston PWA projects from a loan and grant basis to one under which Boston may receive the 30 per cent federal grant and borrow the other 70 per cent in the local market, rather than from the Federal Government. The Mayor declared that 70 per cent could be borrowed here at cheaper rates. He added that Washington approves such action.

Furthermore, Mr. Mansfield replied to a City Council order seeking to discover what precautions are being made to preserve the welfare department records compiled by Mr. James P. Balfe, suspended chairman of the statistics department. He said that the department is now in the hands of Mr. Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner, who is taking every precaution to preserve the records. Mr. Fox has had new locks placed on the doors, and the records are moved into City Hall every night.

The Mayor also has instructed the welfare department to give every assistance to investigators from the City Council.

Britain Asks Reich To Explain Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

a turn for the better, much depends on the contents of the next French note which is expected here before the end of the week.

Hitler's Parley Offer To France Gets Denial

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 9—Despite official denial of reports that M. André François-Poncet, French Ambassador to Germany, who arrived at Paris today brought an invitation from Chancellor Adolf Hitler to a Franco-German parley, great importance is attached in Government circles to his unexpected visit.

M. François-Poncet came to confer with Foreign Minister Louis Barthou on the subject of the current arms negotiations and it is admitted he brings significant clarifications as to the Reich's viewpoint.

At the moment when the French Government is preparing a detailed communication to Great Britain on guarantees of execution and measures of control which it feels must be included in the proposed convention for limitation of armaments, the inclusion of Germany, even indirectly, in the negotiations is considered a sound move and a propitious sign.

Thus, in official circles here it is acknowledged that the possibility of a conversation between M. Barthou and Herr Hitler cannot be entirely ignored. Any such encounter, however, would certainly not take place until after M. Barthou's visit to Warsaw and Prague, it is emphasized. This visit is scheduled for April 21. Furthermore initiative for the bilateral meeting would have to come from Berlin and even then would not be absolutely sure of acceptance, France continuing favorable to the council table at Geneva as the best place to discuss disarmament.

Farm Books Better Kept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Farmers are finding it necessary to go on a more businesslike basis as a result of President Roosevelt's crop reduction program, according to Alabama farm workers. More accurate and better books and records are being kept than at any time in the past.

Boston Snapshots

Midsummer Night's Dream—Tweedledum and Tweedledee frowned down forbiddingly at us as we enjoyed "Midsummer Night's Dream" in Mr. Punch's Workshop, on Chestnut Street the other night.

They hung at the end of a long line of puppets—members of the casts of other plays in the repertory of the Workshop—who have the privilege of hanging on the walls and watching the work of their fellow actors, when not employed themselves.

"Midsummer Night's Dream" is the latest addition to the list of plays presented by the skilled puppeteers, François Martin, John Ralph Geddis and Miss C. Huntington. In it Puck has a delightful freedom of movement hardly possible to a human actor. The whole thing is done as nearly as possible according to actual Shakespearean practice. The single setting represents an outdoor stage which remains the same throughout. Imagination, which finds it so easy to make the puppets seem real, has no difficulty in seeing them moving in enchanted forests.

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In the Workshop the puppets are made as well as manipulated. Their heads are first modeled in plasticene. Casts are then made and plastic wood is molded in them. Finishing touches are carved on this when it has set. In the workshop, too, linoleum cuts are made for the programs, and photographs of the puppets are taken, developed and printed.

Numbers of regular visitors to the Workshop are now enrolling as members for the next season. It looks as if the little upstairs playhouse is going to be crowded next fall!

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Mystery Is Still Deeper—The water boat Mystery which sank at T Wharf the other day, seems to like the depths. According to the latest information we have been able to secure, after being raised she sank again while crossing the harbor on her way to be reconditioned. She slipped off the cables which held her to a lighter that kept her afloat, and disappeared once more—this time without even a mast showing.

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Sincere Tribute — A little Old-World gentleman moved slowly round the gallery of the Boston Art Club one day last week. Arthur C. Goodwin's paintings and pastels were on view. Having completed the circuit eventually, he glanced around for someone in authority. His eye fell upon Fred S. Elwell, seated at a table in the middle of the room.

"Pardon me, sir," he said softly, "but can you tell me who is the owner of this collection?"

"Yes, I can, my friend," replied Mr. Elwell. "I own them myself!"

"Then let me shake your hand," said the visitor. "You are a man of good taste!"

With one more glance at the pictures, he turned without another word and left the gallery.

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Canine Advertiser — Just plain "mutts" in the neighborhood of the Mechanics Building the other day looked askance at an elegant dog which stepped daintily across the sidewalk. Although the day was warm he wore a blanket—but the blanket was not for comfort. It bore a legend emblazoned on both sides. It commended a much-advertised shampoo to the attention of passers-by.

The plain dogs in question looked furtively at this public enemy who was actually in league with those annoying humans addicted to the compulsory administration of baths!

Seaside in Laundry—The window of the ordinary Chinese laundry is hardly a center of attraction. There is usually a solitary card bearing a long list of prices. Occasionally another notice bears the welcome news that buttons will be sewed on without extra charge. In still rarer instances a starched shirt provides a resting place for specks of soot which float in from the Boston air.

But Arthur Lee of Newton was stirred by the longing for artistic expression. He saw an opportunity in the vacant window of the Joe Lee laundering establishment in which he manipulates an iron with the skill of an expert. In a month of spare minutes he has constructed in the window a Chinese seaside scene. Moss dotted rocks lead down to the water's edge. There are seaside homes, groups of holiday makers—and even a water carrier with skins over each arm. Here and there gulls roost comfortably. At night suitable illumination is provided.

No longer do pedestrians pass the Lee laundry without a glance. They stop to gaze admiringly at the pleasant scene—and above it, perhaps, they catch sight of Arthur himself, smiling over his ironing table in a way which suggests that shirts ironed here must have a little something extra in their finish!

New Air-Mail Bill Asks Restoration Of Old Contracts

Senate Republicans Seek to Put Burden of Proof on the Post Office

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9—Republican senators today introduced a brand new air-mail bill into the upper chamber and opened a new phase in the long-drawn-out controversy over the canceled contracts.

The bill was introduced by Senator James J. Davis (R.) of Pennsylvania, and carries out the views of Senator W. Warren Barbour (R.) of New Jersey and Senator Warren R. Austin (R.) of Vermont. It would restore the contracts to the former air-mail companies and impose upon the Post Office Department the burden of proving charges of "fraud and collusion." Senator Austin is a member of the Black Committee that has been investigating ocean and air mail contracts, while Senators Barbour and Davis are members of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Each has been outspoken in his denunciation of the cancelation of contracts by the Administration.

The new air-mail bill is introduced a day after announcement that the big United Aircraft & Transportation Company would divorce its transport activities from its manufacturing units and split them up into separate companies, in accordance with recommendations made by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and other experts before the Post Office Committee.

The Davis bill would fix future air-mail company compensation at two mills per pound mile and would authorize an additional payment intended to encourage development of the industry. In advance of the statement on the measure, its authors declared that its objectives were, "developing the volume of mail and fostering commercial aviation, for the purpose of promoting the national defense, improving our national position in industry and commerce, and making air transportation self-supporting."

Bitter criticism of the recent summary cancellation of contracts is contained in a list of specific objectives as follows in part:

To assure the people of the United States that their Government is honest and honorable as a contractor with citizens.

To reëstablish justice and reaffirm that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law.

To prevent the passage of a bill of attainder of citizens whose contracts were canceled by their Government.

To prevent the passage of law impairing the obligation of the contracts.

The amendment recognizes, the senators say in their statement, "that competitive bidding is not adaptable to the situation. In the words of Captain Rickenbacker; 'To ask any one of these companies to bid on another route is as impracticable as asking the New York Central Railroad to bid to carry mail over a route such as the Santa Fe System.'"

Salt Creek Producers Profit

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP) — Salt Creek Producers Association report profit for 1933 amounted to $1,103,892 after charges but before depletion, compared with profit of $1,208,003 in 1932.

Economy Act Faces Supreme Court Test On Veterans' Funds

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to pass on the constitutionality of the Economy Act under which reductions were made in veterans' benefits.

It granted reviews to Mr. Sam Wilner of Chicago and Mrs. Margaret S. Lynch of Albany, Ga., beneficiaries of War Risk Insurance policies carried by the former's brother and the latter's son. In both cases the trial courts held they were without authority to pass on the cases because of the Economy Act.

A judgment against the Hartford Accident & Insurance and the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Companies by Mississippi courts on their bond given the Delta & Pine Land Company of Scott, Miss., was set aside. The bond assured the land company against loss through fraud of its employees. The Mississippi Supreme Court sustained the trial court in awarding judgment against the surety companies.

The United States was directed by the Supreme Court to show by April 30 why Ohio should not be permitted to file suits to prevent the collection of federal wholesale and retail taxes on the state's monopoly of the liquor business. Ohio contends Congress never intended the federal wholesale and retail liquor taxes should be imposed on states.

French Seek Halt In Official Pay Cut

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—Held in check by the specter of civil war, thwarted government functionaries yesterday began to abandon plans for a crippling general strike in favor of a campaign to force Parliament to annul the pay-cutting decree of Premier Gaston Doumergue.

Loud threats of "direct action" dwindled sharply, and public employees turned to the forthcoming battle over parliamentary ratification of the Premier's order.

One-tenth of the 800,000 government workers were dropped from the pay rolls and the salaries of the rest were trimmed 10 per cent in the Premier's fight to balance the budget and against devaluation of the franc.

14-Year-Old Boy 'Solos'

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Fourteen-year-old Victor Ottley of Alexandra Park made his first solo flight yesterday, remaining in the air five hours and making a perfect landing. When the lad, who had had only five hours' instruction, climbed out of the cockpit he was considerably abashed by the great reception given him by a large crowd.

Boston May Lose Freedom From Act To Guard Finances

Accounting or Tax Limit Systems Are Offered as Alternatives

Boston may possibly lose its unique position among the cities and towns of Massachusetts and be put on a common footing under the municipal finance act of 1913.

This possibility was revealed today when it was announced that the legislative committee on municipal finance was considering the recommendation of legislation that would place Boston under the finance act.

This act, passed in 1913 to improve the administration of municipal governments in the State, regulates borrowing and defines purposes for which money may be spent. It also provides for a uniform accounting system and in other ways establishes state control over municipal finances.

After the conference, which was attended by Mayor Mansfield, it was explained that three courses are open to action in the present reorganization plans for Boston. These courses are: reporting favorably the appropriation limit bill, desired by the Mayor, returning to the tax limit system wherein appropriations are based upon the valuation or placing the city under the municipal finance act.

Boston was excepted from the scope of the finance act because it has been generally held that the problems of Boston are peculiar to itself. But with the uniform accounting system soon to go into effect, it is regarded as only a matter of time before Boston comes naturally within the scope of the statute.

U. S. Marshal Caustic About Investigation Of His Predecessor

"All politics" was the way many officials in the Federal Building referred to charges in a Boston newspaper "exposé" of graft and corruption in the office of the United States Marshal alleged to have taken place during the recent term of Col. William J. Keville.

The charges prompted a caustic reply from the present Marshal, John J. Murphy, today.

"I want to make it clear," Marshal Murphy, former Mayor of Somerville declared, "that I have not asked for any investigation nor have I been consulted by anyone with reference to the conduct of the Marshal's office during the previous administration."

Mr. Murphy said upon assuming office, the accounts of his predecessor were turned over to him in the customary manner required by the Department of Justice and all accounts were verified as correct.

Siam Seizes Leaders Of Revolutionary Coup

BANGKOK, Siam, April 9 (AP)—Capture of Government heads and seizure of the army and communication lines were among plans of plotters whose revolutionary coup was frustrated last week, it was revealed today.

The Government arrested 100 persons. Investigation disclosed that several members of former régimes and relatives of leaders of last October's abortive revolt, as well as both active and retired army and navy officers, were involved. Both the city and the provinces were quiet today. Government spokesmen said the arrests completely nipped the plot.

Suspended Workers Given 'Day in Court' To Prove Their Value

Municipal employees suspended from their jobs at City Hall as a result of the Mansfield Administration's economy policy had their "day in court" today in their fight for reinstatement. Ten cases were heard, one in the buildings departments and nine in the public works department. These are regarded as test cases in the employees' battle against losing their jobs.

Mr. Joseph D. Toomey, suspended inspector in the zoning division, was heard in the buildings department hearing. He has been inspector since the division was created in 1924. He contended that instead of the position being no longer necessary as was contended when he was suspended on March 29 the work of inspector has increased since he was appointed.

The cases being heard are all connected with civil service employees. Mr. Toomey's case, it is understood, is the only one involving a disabled war veteran.

Mr. H. Murray Pakulski, assistant Boston corporation counsel, in counteracting Mr. Toomey's contention that the work of the zoning department had increased between 1923 and 1933, quoted figures showing that new construction and alterations made in 1924 amounted to $53,031,931, with 11,025 employed. In 1933 the amount had decreased to $7,038,080, with 5487 persons employed.

Mr. Edward W. Roemerx, commissioner of the building department, declared that when the zoning division was established he had advised the commissioner of the building department at that time that the division was unnecessary. He added that he still holds this belief.

Brazil Has Its Troubles

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 9 (By U. P.)—One strike was settled Saturday as another began. Although the Government succeeded in ending a port strike, railway employees walked out and were supported by office workers. Four persons were injured in disorders.

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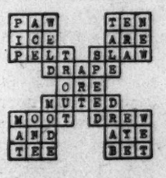

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'Distinct Type' Universities Instead of Cultural Circuses, Advanced in Carnegie Report

American System of Higher Education Defended as Having Met the Need of New Country, but It May Not Be the Last Word

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—Development of "distinct types" of universities in this country, as contrasted with the present tendency to set up large aggregations of professional schools under the ægis of one institution, is recommended in the annual review of legal education in the United States and Canada, issued by the Carnegie Foundation today.

Urging that the term "learned profession" be considered as a developing concept, the report defends the American practice of including numerous vocations in the field of university activities.

"Our new country—our land of courageous innovations—ought to be able to bring within the university sphere callings which in other countries traditionally stand outside," it continues. "That it has done so is not to be regarded as an unfortunate break with the past. Rather, it is evidence that we do not intend to let an inherited mechanism restrict the free development of social and economic activities. We prefer to adjust the educational system to modern conditions."

The three groups whose judgment should have the most weight in determining the branches of instruction that should be considered "professional work" are the authorities immediately responsible for the conduct of particular universities, the sources to which they must look for financial support, and the young men and women students and their families and personal advisers, the report says.

Even when instruction in a particular calling has passed the bar of criticism and is properly offered by a school on the university plane, it does not necessarily follow, however, that such a school "should be admitted to the educational brood that is cherished under any particular university wing," it explains.

"It is doubtless as true now as it ever was that distinct fields of learning are mutually fructified when their respective teachers and students are congregated in one place," it continues, "and in personal intercourse exchange ideas with one another. Furthermore, it is as true now as it ever was that the benefits which result from close association cannot always be foreseen.

"But are we sure that simply banding together numerous professional schools, under the ægis of a single greatly expanded university, will give us what we want? Notably, when these schools are located in large cities, their faculties and students may each revolve in their separate orbits, and see practically nothing of one another until commencement day.

"A university of the kind described has the advantages, and the disadvantages, of a huge industrial organization. Its size possesses great advertising value, and promotes certain economies of administration.

"But it is also likely to be an unwieldy aggregation of units, formally connected with one another but not possessing the self-conscious unity of a living whole.

"Our modern enormously diversified scientific and economic activities have perhaps brought with them this consequence. In place of the ancient concept of 'a university' dedicated to the advancement of knowledge and the learned professions, it should now be our aim to develop distinct types of universities."

Mendieta's Cabinet In Crisis as Three Ministers Resign

HAVANA, April 9 (AP)—There were strong indications in the capital last night that the Government of President Carlos Mendieta was facing a cabinet crisis.

Three cabinet members already had offered their resignations, and the question whether President Mendieta could hold his official family together has been raised in some quarters.

The three ready to step out were: Señor Carlos Saladrigas, Secretary without portfolio, a leader of the ABC (a secret society); Señor Rudolfo Mendez Penate, Secretary of Labor, a member of the Nationalist Union and Señor Mario Nunez Mesa, Secretary of the Interior, a nonpolitical member.

Apparently the appointment of Señor Carlos Manuel de la Cruz to the presidency of the Council of State was the spark that set off the political fireworks.

The presidency of the council, one of the choicest of political plums, was sought by several political factions, including the powerful Nationalist Union, President Mendieta's own party.

Señor de la Cruz, a Menocalista, was appointed over strong objections of many political leaders, who claimed he had been too closely identified with the government of Gen. Gerardo Machago. Señor de la Cruz denied the charges, but his enemies are still clamoring for his resignation.

One faction of the ABC registered a strong protest against Señor de la Cruz, and Señor Saladrigas offered his resignation because he had been accused of sponsoring the de la Cruz appointment.

A special session of the Cabinet has been called for today.

Much pressure was being put on Señor Saladrigas to withdraw his resignation.

President Proclaims Child's Health Day; Cruise Ends April 14

MIAMI, Fla., April 9 (AP)—As the Chief Executive cruised up the Florida coast, a group of White House correspondents stationed here put out to sea early this morning to interview the President.

The President sent back to the White House headquarters here today a proclamation fixing May 1 as Child's Health Day, and also an executive order transferring to the Civil Service Commission the duties vested in the veterans' administration pertaining to the administration of the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Canal Zone Retirement Act.

The Child's Health Day celebration was in response to a request made by Congress in 1928.

Mr. Roosevelt dispatched a brief message to Congress informing it of his executive order on the civil service retirement administration, which he estimated would bring a saving of approximately $45,000 annually.

This is the first message the President has sent to Congress since he left Washington on his vacation cruise.

It is expected that he will terminate his fishing cruise late this week and be at the White House by Saturday.

President Roosevelt on Saturday signed the bill appropriating $200,000,000 to finance dairy and beef cattle production adjustment and also the measure appropriating funds for four government departments.

Florence Allen Takes Seat on Federal Bench

CINCINNATI, April 9 (AP)—Miss Florence E. Allen, of Cleveland, today was sworn in as a judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the first woman ever to ascend the bench of a major Federal Court.

Judge Allen, former judge of the Ohio State Supreme Court, was appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed the late Judge Smith Hickenlooper.

Community Gardens Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, L. I., N. Y., April 7—A plan for community gardens to provide vegetables for needy families in this area is under way, supervised by Mr. G. Thomas Powell, a member of the local unemployment relief committee. Land has been donated by local realty developers. Seeds will be supplied from state and county funds.

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Typical Canvases in Art Exhibition at Miami

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Portraiture and Brilliant Color

Upper Left—Portrait of Nancy Bell Fairchild. Upper Right—Portrait of Raymond R. Ickes. Both Are by Henry Salem Hubbell. Lower—Water Lilies, by Denman Fink.

Herald Tribune Again Winner Of Typography Cup

Monitor Among 10 Highest in Final Elimination of Big Circulation Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 9—The Francis Wayland Ayer Cup for the best example of newspaper typography was awarded the New York Herald Tribune in the fourth annual contest conducted by N. W. Ayer & Son, Incorporated, which closed here yesterday.

Having won the cup once before, in 1931, the first year of the contest, the New York Herald Tribune is the only paper which up to the present time has twice achieved first place. The cup will become the permanent possession of the paper which wins it three times.

In addition to winning the cup in competition with 1485 daily newspapers, the Herald Tribune received first honorable mention in the division comprising newspapers of 50,000 circulation and over, in which there were 130 entries. The Milwaukee Journal received second honorable mention in this division and the Des Moines Tribune third honorable mention.

In the list of papers in the highest circulation group which survived up to the final elimination were The Christian Science Monitor, the Cleveland Press, Des Moines Tribune, the Detroit Free Press, the Evening Sun, Baltimore; the Milwaukee Journal, the New York Herald Tribune, the New York Times, Newark Evening News, the Times-Picayune, New Orleans.

Winners in the newspaper group of 10,000 to 50,000 circulation included, first, the Sheboygan Press, Sheboygan, Wis., second, the Herald Statesman, Yonkers, N. Y., and third, a tie between the Appleton Post-Crescent, Appleton, Wis., and the Chattanooga Daily Times, Chattanooga, Tenn. There were 372 newspapers in this class.

In the group of papers with circulation under 10,000, there were 984 entrants, and first place was won by the Evening Tribune-Times, Hornell, New York. The Peoria Transcript, Peoria, Ill., won second place, and the Athens Messenger, Athens, Ohio, third.

The contest is conducted for the selection of the newspaper which, in the judgment of the three members of the jury selected to examine it, presents the best example of typography, including the selection and composition of type, make-up and presswork. Editorial content is not considered in the examination.

Those who served on the jury this year were Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department of journalism of the University of Minnesota and former president of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; Mr. Henry R. Luce, editor of the magazines Time and Fortune, and Mr. Laurance B. Siegfried, editor of American Printer.

Philadelphia Paper Signs Editorial Code

PHILADELPHIA, April 9 (AP)—The Philadelphia Record and the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia and Camden yesterday signed a collective bargaining contract, covering wages and working conditions of the paper's editorial employees.

The contract, which was signed by Mr. J. David Stern, publisher of the Record, was negotiated for the employees by a committee of the guild, which is a member of the American Newspaper Guild. Mr. Stern's signature was affixed at a ceremony in the guild headquarters, attended by officials of the paper and the guild and Philadelphia newspaper men. "I am hopeful that what we have done here today will contribute toward raising the newspaper profession to the place of honor and dignity, in which it properly belongs," Mr. Stern said.

Roosevelt 'Reëlected'

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt was reëlected April 6 as senior warden of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church. His son, James, was reëlected a vestryman. The Roosevelt family has been affiliated with the church for several generations and the President attends services here when he is at home.

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Notable Display of Paintings Attracts Thousands at Miami

Oils, Water Colors and Etchings Included in Offerings Accepted by Jury—Tropical Brilliancy Transferred to Canvas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The second annual Miami Biltmore Art Exhibition, given under the auspices of the Art Institute of Miami, Mrs. Andre E. Rickmers, president, is declared by critics to be the finest showing of its kind ever assembled in Miami.

The collection of several hundred works represents a number of artists of recognized merit who reside in this area, as well as many of international fame. Three-fifths of the canvases presented were rejected by the jury, leaving only outstanding works to be hung. Mrs. Edith Todd Little, mural painter, and Mrs. Jean Jacques Pfister, wife of the noted artist, both from Winter Park, Fla., acting as hostesses for the exhibition, stated that more than 10,000 spectators viewed the pictures the first week.

Mr. Gifford Beal, recognized as one of the leading contemporary painters, is represented by 29 pictures including oils, water colors and etchings. Of his 13 oils, "Tanya, the Tight Rope Walker," is outstanding. The tense animation of the girl balancing herself with the parasol stands in vivid relief against the dark atmosphere of the circus tent. This artist's work shows remarkable versatility, but his general tone is somber, indicating the influence of northern atmosphere. Strength of handling in all mediums is his notable achievement.

Canvases of Wide Variety

In striking contrast are the works by several artists who spend most of their time in Florida and seem to have transferred some of the brilliancy of sunshine and colors to their canvases.

Mr. Howard Hilder, who was a pioneer among the artists settling in South Florida and gave the first exhibit ever seen in this city, is represented by a striking tropical work, "Macaws," which is fairly dazzling in its riot of tropical coloring. Two others were done in Magnolia Gardens at Charleston, S. C., and are gauzy representations of sunlight and moonlight playing upon the moss-hung trees. A portrait of Mrs. Moray Narine Wooten is an interpretation of a personality in which the grace and patrician charm of the subject are shown.

Notable Portraitures Shown

Mr. Henry Salem Hubbell, another artist of the Miami colony, shows several notable portraits, the one of Nancy Bell Fairchild, granddaughter of Alexander Graham Bell, being one of the outstanding works of the exhibition. It is a masterly, vivid work in which textures are brilliantly expressed in true Florida colors. Other interesting portraits by this artist are of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark, and one of Mr. Raymond Robbins Ickes in costume of an Indian chief. Mr. Ickes is the son of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. O. F. McIntyre, another of the Miami group, shows a strong portrait, and Myrtle Taylor Bradford exhibits a charming flower piece, and "Starlight," a night view of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Denman Fink, honored recently by membership in the Society of Mural Painters, shows a delightful group of oils, "Lengthening Shadows" and "April Wash Day" displaying unusual light effects.

Mr. Ernest Lawson, prize winner at this year's academy exhibit in New York, is represented by four fine works. Lillian Gaetner Palmedo, mural painter, shows numbers of unusual charm and interest.

Attracting much interest is the collection of native American Indian paintings of their tribal ceremonials and customs, those of Awa Tsireh, the Pueblo, being outstanding.

Marry Stenographer, Rogers Now Says

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 9 (AP)—It was all a mistake—that advice to "marry the boss's daughter and don't bother with the stenographer if you expect to succeed."

Prof. Robert E. Rogers expounded the idea five years ago but today he told the Eastern Arts Association, "I was wrong."

And then to set young men entirely straight on the matter, Professor Rogers added: "He should have married the stenographer. She has a job and the boss's daughter is broke."

Professor Rogers, a member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty, admitted his mistake freely but he partially excused it as "one of the last episodes of the 'boom era.'"

Hard work is coming back into style, the professor declared, pointing out that the day of big paying jobs is over, and students must learn to use their hands and spend their leisure profitably."

Long Island Builds Boulevard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BABYLON, L. I., N. Y., April 7—Work on the $586,374 contract for construction of Ocean Boulevard at Oak Island Beach, near here, has been started. The contract calls for eight and one-half miles of pavement 40 feet wide.

Labor Wins Much In New Deal Year Under NRA Wing

Economist in Survey Sees Epochal Advance Along Three General Lines

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP)—In a survey of what he termed an "epochal" year for labor, Mr. William Jett Lauck, Washington economist and labor expert, said today that the events of 1933 opened up undreamed-of vistas to industrial workers in general, and organized labor in particular.

Mr. Lauck's summary of the rapid-fire changes in connection with the NRA was made for the American Journal of Sociology's annual commentary of social changes for the preceding year, published by the University of Chicago Press.

Three general movements were outstanding in labor affairs, he said. They were: (1) guarantee of labor organization and bargaining privileges; (2) recognition of labor as a copartner with management in policy determination; and (3) recognition of the need for planned economy, especially with regard to length of working days and consumer power.

There was—due to the stimulus of the NRA—a growth in labor organizations, he reported. With 4,000,000 workers enrolled under the American Federation of Labor banners, total organized labor was over the 5,000,000 mark by the first of 1934, he said. The gain in the A. F. of L. since August was nearly 2,000,000 memberships.

Unemployment, according to the most reliable estimates available, was placed at 6,700,000 persons at the end of 1933, and there were 4,000,000 more on emergency federal pay rolls. The greatest number of unemployed persons was in March, 1933, when the number out of work was 13,689,000.

Viewed from the standpoint of purchasing power, Mr. Lauck pointed out, the pay check of the worker with a job through 1933 bought less at the end of the year than at the beginning, because of the increase in the cost of living. However, more men had jobs—the only real financial gain to labor in general.

Thus, he concluded, the events of 1933 stopped the decline in wage rates and gave legal and public sanction to shorter hours, insuring greater employment.

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Three-Cent Meal Is Praised By Chicago Social Workers

300 of Them Find Meat Ball, Mashed Potatoes With Gravy, Soup, Brown Bun, Cole Slaw and Raisin Pie Pretty Good Relief Ration

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 9—A three-cent lunch called forth more than 300 social workers and civic leaders here to see by experience how the relief administration serves up meals such as this to its homeless unemployed men.

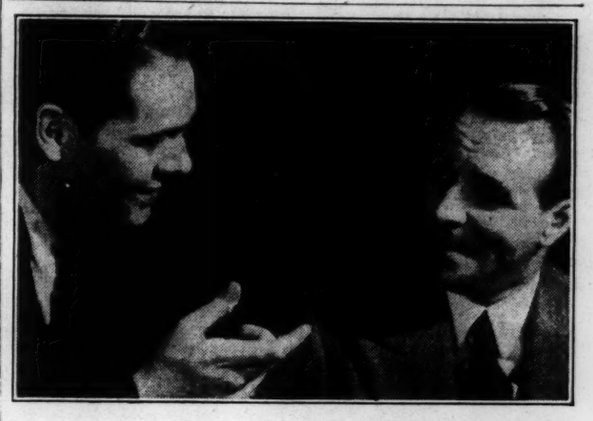
Meat loaf and a ball of mashed potatoes strewn with brown gravy was the main dish of the meal, the cost of which was actually covered by the three copper coins. Soup, a little dish of cole slaw and a golden brown bun brought the meal up to two cents and six mills of the price, according to one of the kitchen staff. A small piece of juicy raisin pie was added to give the "paying guests" their three cents worth.

The "patrons" sat on backless "soft wood" benches pulled up to long tables in one of the shelters to eat the sample meal prepared by the service bureau for unattached men, sponsored by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

"Leaving off the frills, buying in quantity and serving only simple food does it," said one of the staff and he could talk in terms of more than 1,000,000 pounds of vegetables and several thousand bushels of potatoes. This quantity buying last year amounted to more than 2,000,000 pounds of meat, 2,000,000 pounds of flour, and 3000 bushels of potatoes. The bureau served meals to unattached men at an average cost of 2 cents and 4 mills, it was reported.

Problems of caring for the homeless men were discussed at the luncheon. Though the prevalent theory has been that these men are more difficult to help than families because they are harder to keep track of and because it is more difficult to organize relief for them, workers were urged to improve their methods.

Books were put in third place after "bread" and "bed" as the necessities for these homeless men, and it was reported that workers had called for library books in the non-fiction class including grammars, arithmetics, encyclopedias, and technical books.



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Kansas City	19.59	22.61	17.97
Milwaukee	16.59	14.96	13.38
Minneapolis	21.05	18.36	16.02
New York City	41.61	42.94	28.84
Newark	21.24	19.70	17.40
Philadelphia	30.06	27.32	23.09
Rochester	15.30	12.90	12.90
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St. Paul	21.05	18.36	16.02
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New Zealanders Told to Practice Country-Planning

Governor-General Says Preservation of Natural Treasures Is Vital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—"We have heard a great deal about town-planning and the benefits to be secured from it," said Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand, in a speech at the National Flower Show recently, "but very seldom do we hear anything about country planning. Yet it is at least as essential to human happiness, comfort and contentment.

"Country planning should consist of the prevention of wanton desecration and the spoliation of the country. The glory of New Zealand lies not in its cities, but in its garden towns and countryside. In the Waipoua forests or the Westland bush is to be found the glory of the Dominion. This natural treasure is to New Zealand what old architecture is to Europe, if you would but realize its unique majesty and botanic value.

"In no other country is there more scope for the flower-lover than in New Zealand," he said.

"If there is any country more than another where Arbor Day ought to be kept, it is New Zealand. I venture to hope that the movement is going to spread, if only to New Zealand to protect the magnificent trees which adorn this land, and resist every effort of the ultra-commercialists to convert the giant forests to commercial uses."

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Nina Verchinina

Ballerina of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, Which Opens at the Boston Opera House Tonight.

Music

"Pelléas et Mélisande"

The much debated Metropolitan version of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" was set upon the stage of the Boston Opera House Saturday afternoon, with Mr. Edward Johnson and Miss Lucrezia Bori in the title rôles.

It was a performance of many excellences. Miss Bori is one of the most charming and most accomplished singing-actresses of our time, and Mr. Johnson's position on the lyric stage has long been secure (Count John McCormack, you remember, has placed him first among living tenors). Furthermore, the settings were attractive if not always quite in the mood of the scenes, and the lighting was more imaginative than one had remembered it at the Metropolitan.

The supporting cast was well chosen. Mr. Pinza, a splendid singer and an actor of parts, was the Golaud; Mr. Rothier the Arkel, Mme. Bourskaya the Genevieve, Miss Dalossy the Yniold and Mr. D'Angelo the physician. Mr. Louis Hasselmans, the Metropolitan's chief conductor of the French repertory, achieved an intelligent reading of the score.

Certainly the Metropolitan's "Pelléas" deserves commendation. As certainly, it misses the mark. It is well intentioned and within its imaginative limits well executed; but it is not the "Pelléas" of Debussy.

Comparison is not criticism. Yet there are instances in opera where an interpretation has set a standard by which all other interpretations must be judged. One such is Chaliapin's Boris. Another is the Mélisande realized by Miss Mary Garden with the assistance of Mr. José Mojica as Pelléas and Mr. Vanni-Marcoux as Golaud, with Mr. Polacco directing. To one who had not heard that production in the best days of the Chicagoans, this present "Pelléas" no doubt would seem exquisite. To one who has heard it not once but a number of times, no substitute will do. Miss Bori is a great diva, but she is not Mélisande. Mr. Johnson is a fine artist, but no Pelléas. Mr. Pinza is one of the best, but he is not Golaud. They are all very much present in this world—not in the world of Debussy's dreams. And Mr. Hasselmans, though he conducts faithfully and well, misses the essence of the score. It is not merely that he permits the instruments to cover the declamation at important points; he fails altogether to evoke the dream-quality. L. A. S.

"Rigoletto"

Verdi's "Rigoletto" on Saturday evening brought to a close the Metropolitan Opera Company's all-too-short week in Boston. With Mme. Lily Pons as Gilda, Mr. Giuseppe de Luca in the title rôle, Mr. Charles Hackett as the Duke, and Mr. Vincenzo Bellezza directing with keen eye to the dignity and to the dramatic and emotional values of the score, the performance revealed conspicuous merits along conventional lines.

The youthful grace and wistful charm that Mme. Pons brought to her rôle, coupled with the intelligence of a sensitive, though certainly not a sensational, actress, gave unusual significance to Gilda's share in the evening's doings. Her voice, at first inclined to hover a little below true pitch, quickly overcame this tendency and gained also in beauty and clarity. In her early duets with Mr. de Luca and Mr. Hackett it was used with a sweetness so attenuated—as though to preserve its freshness for the impending "Caro Nome"—that it hardly penetrated the somewhat robust accompaniment. The famous aria itself she sang with brilliance and security, and though, in the third act, her voice showed signs of fatigue, the final pathetic measures of the opera were done exquisitely.

Made up with remarkable plausibility, Mr. de Luca played the part of the tragic buffoon vigorously but without extravagance and sang it superbly, with beautiful tone and the strong emotional contrasts it demands. Mr. Hackett, now in his first season with the Metropolitan, overcame some initial uncertainty and sang the Duke's rôle clearly and gracefully. Other rôles were efficiently played. The chorus, singing admirably, was unimaginatively handled as dramatic element. An audience which packed every corner of the house applauded the principals with enthusiasm. S. S.

People's Symphony

With an ambitious program which included the "Coriolanus" Overture and the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, the People's Symphony Orchestra gave the tenth and final concert of its season yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. The Fabien Sevitzky Vocal Ensemble provided the chorus, and the soloists were Miss Madeleine King and Miss Alva Boyden and Messrs. George Milan Tinker and Edmond Boucher.

The concert was a triumphant conclusion to a remarkable season. The audience (which should have been much larger below stairs) gave Mr. Sevitzky a prolonged ovation at the close, and the conductor responded with one of those Stokowskian speeches to which he is becoming addicted. No doubt he has been provoked, but in general it is better that a conductor conduct, and leave the speechmaking to others. Mr. Sevitzky's conducting is his most eloquent apologia.

The Overture was played with precision and with fire. The symphony was of course a tremendous undertaking. It would have been remarkable if the People's Symphony and the chorus had merely stumbled through it. It is much to their credit that they gave a really stirring performance. The first movement was the least successful of the four. Balance was imperfect and the string tone in particular was unduly obscured. But the Scherzo went with a fine verve and the Adagio was moving. The most effective movement was the Finale, in which Mr. Sevitzky not only kept a firm control over his forces but achieved an imposing ensemble. It was an impressive proof of his accomplishment this season. He has carried out his promises. He has placed the People's Symphony on a level it never even approached before. He deserves the increased support of the public. L. A. S.

Chickering Concert

Last night in Jordan Hall, the 111th Chickering Anniversary Concert was given by Messrs. Marek Windheim, tenor, Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and Einar Hansen, violinist. Mr. Reginald Boardman was pianoforte accompanist for Mr. Windheim, who contributed several groups of songs which included three by Schubert, a pair by Kathleen L. Manning and a pair by Longas. The singer also introduced a group of "intimate" songs, which he prefaced with explanatory remarks which amused the audience. Messrs. Gebhard and Hansen offered the Brahms Sonata, Opus 100, in A major, a "Poem" by Mr. Gebhard, the Improvisation from Opus 18 by Strauss and the Finale from the C minor Grieg Sonata.

Although the Brahms Opus 100 contains rather less of the popular appeal than is to be found in Opus 108, it is to us a superior sonata, and last night it came to a fine reading. Mr. Hansen's tone is above reproach and his musicality unquestioned. Mr. Gebhard combines the qualities of an expert ensemble player with those of a solo pianist, qualities seldom found together. Thus these two artists were able to give a performance which held the attention of the listener by its perfection of detail and its interpretative quality.

Mr. Windheim pleased his audience, which recalled him many times. His voice is of good range and agreeable quality, with pianissimo tones which are clear and sweet. Of the several songs he essayed, this commentator found his singing of "Shoes" by Manning and "Secret" by Longas the most acceptable work of the evening, with Mr. Boardman giving excellent support at the pianoforte. The large audience gave warm applause to each artist. G. M. S.

Methodists Seek Reforms

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 9 (AP)—Elimination of military training from Nashville public schools and a cessation of Sunday work by newspaper employees were asked in resolutions adopted by the Nashville district conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Present Period Is a Vital One For 'New Deal'

(Continued from Page 1)

and inheritance "social" taxes. A big fight in conference between Senate and House when the rival views of these two bodies come to be threshed out is in prospect.

The joint row over the combined stock exchange bill and the Securities Act has entered a brand new phase with a final decision only a matter of weeks. The financial "boycott," as the Administration supporters have called it, against new issues of securities was broken last night. At any rate, 10 big issues, totaling $70,000,000, were all announced—the largest combined total to be announced by the Federal Trade Commission since the radical Securities Act became effective.

It is too early to estimate the full effect of this announcement. One of the issues alone was for $48,000,000, filed by the Incorporated Investors of Boston, an investment trust—the largest single issue under the act. But for a long time a tense financial struggle has centered around the Securities Act.

Too Drastic for Wall Street

Wall Street declared the act far too drastic. It declared new securities could not be issued under it—that it was drying up America's investment market. A sort of hunger strike, or boycott occurred.

Naturally enough, so long as there was a remote possibility that the act might be modified, new securities issues were held off the market. But now the first big break seems to have come. It may indicate that the investment people have concluded that the Administration is not going to change the present drastic anti-speculative, truth-in-securities bill materially. If this is so, then other big issues should come along rapidly. After the "hunger strike" the demand for financial sustenance should be enormous. The pending stock exchange reform bill is frequently coupled with the earlier Securities Act; it is often called the "second securities act."

It proposes to put Wall Street into a restrictive harness—"straitjacket," Wall Street calls it. Wall Street protests that the many-times reversed measure will be one more blow at business recovery. But blow or not it is almost inevitable that some such legislation will go through. Wall Street had its chance to clean house after the 1929 crash. It reported, indeed, that the job had been done. But then came the minor speculative revival of early this year.

Same Thing All Over

The Pecora Senate Committee was quick to bring out startling examples of the old speculative abuses all over again. Political observers here are firmly convinced that when Congressional wrangling is over an important stock exchange control bill will have been enacted.

And so, on the ultimate question facing the Administration, recovery or reform?—Mr. Roosevelt still makes the same answer, recovery and reform! despite opposition critics, it is still the Administration thesis that there is no final antagonism between the two. He is likely to steer a middle course on the tax bill and adopt social reform in stock market control and securities supervision bill to the maximum consistent with political possibilities. The expected deficit of $7,309,000,000 is not going to be reached this year, simply because the Treasury found it humanly impossible to spend money that fast; but Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr., at a sparsely attended press conference, announced that the money that couldn't be spent this year will be spent next year.

The recovery-social reform two-year budget still holds good: The Treasury still plans to collect $7,235,000,000 at the end of two years, June 30, 1935.

Venus Almost Twin of Earth In Size and Surface Gravity

But Director of Mt. Wilson Observatory Doubts Whether Venus or Mars Can Sustain Life as Known on the Earth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., April 9—An analysis of atmospheric conditions upon the planets reveals that only two of them, Venus and Mars, can by any strength of the imagination be regarded as possible abodes for life as it is conceived upon the earth, Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory here, reported recently.

"Of these Venus must, so far as we can judge, remain largely a subject for speculation," said Dr. Adams. "With Mars the case against the existence of life appears much stronger. The surface of the planet can be studied directly and the atmosphere examined throughout its entire depth. It appears like a dying world with little or no oxygen and little water, subjected daily to great extremes of temperature as the sun rises and sets upon its surface."

Because the surface of Venus is shrouded with what appears to be dense clouds, the living conditions upon that planet are somewhat of a mystery to astronomers, Dr. Adams explained. Without definite information about the surface and lower atmosphere it is impossible to say whether or not life has found a place there.

"Nearly all astronomers agree, however," he continued, "that on general considerations Venus should be better fitted than any other planet for the existence of such life as is known upon the earth."

Dr. Adams characterized Venus as in many respects "almost a twin to the earth, having nearly the same size and density and about nine-tenths the surface gravity." It is said to have an extensive atmosphere, probably less dense than that of the earth. It is believed probable that temperatures on the surface of Venus are higher than those upon the earth's surface.

"As our knowledge of the planets increases," he went on, "we may be led to the conclusion that quite possibly the earth is the only planet which can at the present time support life, and so that in the universe as a whole life is a much rarer and more precious thing than we once realized.

"Modern theories of the origin of the system of the planets indicate that the probability of the development of such systems among the myriads of stars is very much lower than we used to believe, and that they may be relatively few in number."

Knowledge of the individual planets, considered as astronomical bodies, is very complete, Dr. Adams stated. Less satisfying results have been achieved from a study of planetary constitution, atmospheres, and conditions prevailing upon their surfaces. Much of the difficulty is caused by the fact that planets are seen by reflected light and because of disturbances in the earth's atmosphere. Bigger telescopes are little help in solving such a problem, because they also magnify atmospheric disturbances, he added.

How would the earth appear to an astronomer seated at a telescope upon one of the other planets? Dr. Adams considered that an interesting question.

"About half of the earth's surface, on the average, is covered with clouds, and these would appear as conspicuous areas because of their high reflecting power," he said. "The seas and other large bodies of water would shine brilliantly when reflecting sunlight directly to the observer, but would be dark when seen at less favorable angles.

"Snow and ice-covered areas, varying with the seasons, would be prominent, and large forested regions, deserts, and grass land could probably be detected by their differing colors. All the surface features, however, would have to be viewed through the depth of the earth's atmosphere. An observer on Venus could hardly see objects less than 50 miles in diameter."

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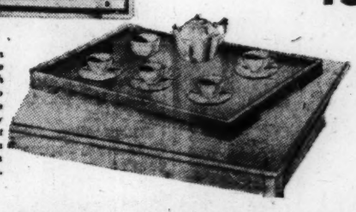

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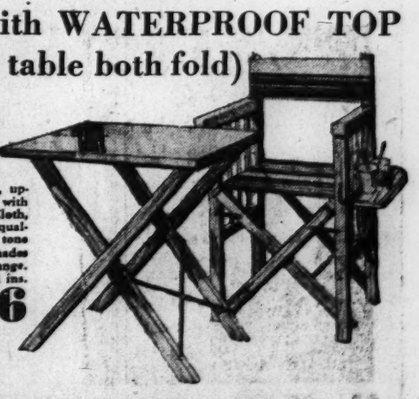

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Brewster Victory Rests on Vote Of One Maine Town

Tells House Committee of Election Clerk Illegally Marking 158 Ballots

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9—House Elections Committee No. 3 today opened hearings on one of the most unusual election contest cases in American political history—that brought by the former Republican Governor of Maine, Mr. Ralph O. Brewster, for the seat now occupied by Mr. John G. Utterback (D.).

Although the size of the Democratic majority in the House and the fact that a majority of that body seldom if ever decides an election contest in favor of the contestant of a minority party militated against Mr. Brewster's chances, he nevertheless opened his case before an attentive and interested committee.

The fact that no certificate of election has been issued by State of Maine officials to either contestant and that Mr. Utterback is now holding the seat from the Third District of Maine without holding any state credentials makes the case one which might establish an important precedent.

Hinges on One Town

Mr. Brewster opened his case with a review of the actions by the Governor, the Governor's Council and the State Supreme Court, which has thrown the case into the House for decision. Democratic members of the committee showed particular interest when he reached a recital of the voting conditions in the town of Connor.

Testimony was produced to show that in that town 158 of 163 ballots were marked by an election clerk—an act which is contrary to the laws of the State. Since Mr. Brewster's negative margin is only 74 votes due to the disallowance of certain other ballots by the State Supreme Court, the further disallowance of the 163 from the town of Connor would alone be enough to give the seat to Mr. Brewster.

Previously Mr. Utterback's counsel has made much of the fact that Mr. Brewster did not contest similar election practices in the same town on a previous occasion when he was a successful candidate for Governor of the State, but had only contested them when he was unsuccessful.

"Satisfactory Explanation" Given

Both the chairman of the committee, Representative John H. Kerr (D.) of North Carolina, and the Democratic whip, Representative John McDuffie of Alabama brought up this point against Mr. Brewster and asked why he was questioning election practices if he had not when he benefited by them.

Mr. Brewster scored his first victory in the case when he was able to show in the two elections in which he ran for Governor he obtained only 11 and 20 votes, respectively, in Connor. In addition, he cited the record to show that the election practices in this town did not always react to the benefit of the Democratic Party, since Representative Edward C. Moran of Maine received, respectively, 100 and 22 votes from it during the two times when he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the Governorship.

Mr. Brewster's conclusion that not only had he never benefited from such practices, but that also they were used to defeat a candidate unpopular with the "controlling" elements in the town irrespective of party was pronounced "a most satisfactory explanation" by Mr. McDuffie.

Could Not Write Names

However, both Mr. McDuffie and the chairman indicated in their questioning a strong feeling that voters should not be deprived of their franchise through failure on the part of election officials to comply with technicalities of law.

Both felt that regardless of violations the real test should have been whether the voters were "voted" contrary to their wishes. Mr. Brewster was unable to submit any evidence on this point, taking his stand on the contention that the 158 who were "voted" by the election clerk were disqualified under Maine law by the fact that they could not write their own names and that therefore their opinion on the election was of no consequence.

Massachusetts Pays Its Way

The following table, compiled by the United States census bureau, shows state expenditures from 1915 to 1931 and the percentage of increase:

	Total Cost 1915	Total Cost 1931	Per Cent Increase
Massachusetts	$26,775,152	$74,059,000	177
Maryland	11,553,797	33,684,000	192
Utah	4,580,797	14,111,000	208
California	34,110,473	119,952,000	252
Wisconsin	15,890,525	57,722,000	263
Washington	10,290,940	39,627,000	285
Minnesota	16,557,650	63,928,000	286
Connecticut	9,975,632	38,879,000	290
Vermont	2,780,954	10,935,000	293
Nevada	1,142,530	4,589,000	302
New York	81,497,929	331,653,000	307
Ohio	18,644,017	76,977,000	313
Maine	6,137,716	25,849,000	321
Rhode Island	3,462,272	14,948,000	329
Mississippi	5,115,025	22,680,000	343
Montana	3,173,644	14,112,000	345
North Dakota	3,775,754	17,421,000	361
Indiana	10,458,335	50,155,000	380
Kentucky	8,670,980	41,920,000	383
Iowa	9,201,661	45,062,000	390
Alabama	7,438,722	36,520,000	391
Colorado	4,189,042	21,084,000	403
Nebraska	4,679,442	23,878,000	410
Arizona	2,764,594	14,442,000	422
Pennsylvania	33,467,942	182,179,000	444
Virginia	8,835,293	48,666,000	451
New Jersey	18,381,869	108,820,000	492
Kansas	5,934,394	35,354,000	496
Michigan	18,264,977	108,860,000	496
Idaho	2,000,691	12,132,000	506
South Dakota	3,195,114	19,556,000	512
Missouri	10,204,123	64,610,000	533
New Hampshire	2,128,204	13,054,000	542
Oregon	4,597,670	29,580,000	543
Georgia	6,330,346	40,953,000	547
Illinois	18,936,023	122,547,000	547
Texas	16,364,780	106,623,000	552
Oklahoma	5,656,865	43,261,000	665
Louisiana	9,898,580	83,687,000	745
Wyoming	1,226,837	10,878,000	787
North Carolina	5,003,902	44,469,000	789
Florida	2,998,653	27,849,000	829
Tennessee	5,522,627	55,294,000	901
New Mexico	1,384,824	14,164,000	923
West Virginia	3,686,709	37,921,000	929
South Carolina	2,979,507	38,297,000	1,185
Delaware	848,779	11,115,000	1,210
Arkansas	4,161,792	54,688,000	1,214
All states other than Massachusetts	$468,131,932	$2,434,685,000	420
All states	494,907,084	2,508,744,000	407

Roosevelt Lauds Red Cross Work In Radio Message

Teaching to Help Others Is Great Service, He Declares

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—In a message to the Red Cross annual convention, President Roosevelt said today the organization had "worked to develop among our people a feeling of responsibility in the misfortune of others," and the activities "may have a more far-reaching effect than is generally apparent."

The message, sent from the yacht Nourmahal, was read to the convention after Mr. Henry Morgenthau Sr. had appealed for support of the Red Cross in order to make it "a school where the brotherhood of man is not only taught but practiced."

The President's message said, in part:

"You have worked to develop among our people a feeling of responsibility in the misfortune of others. You are the instrument of expression of a great group of Americans who have given generously for human welfare in times of distress or emergency. The guidance which you have given has been practical, well-planned and farsighted.

"These are accomplishments which we look for in other phases of our national life. A sense of responsibility for the welfare of others—surely we need that in the men who are leaders in our private as well as in our public life. Well-planned and farsighted measures to assure this welfare—surely we need them too.

"I am happy, therefore, to offer to you all, my congratulations and my wishes for the continued success of your generous activities."

Spain Sends Troops To Occupy Ifni Area

CEUTA, Spanish Morocco, April 9 (AP)—A contingent of 1200 Spanish-Moorish troops sailed today on the gunboat España for Ifni, the Spanish territory 800 miles away on the west coast of Africa. They will occupy the territory officially. The contingent is scheduled to arrive Wednesday.

One tri-motor airplane and three small planes landed at Ifni today and five more planes took off from Madrid for Ifni.

Col. Fernando Cobaz, accompanied by several aides arrived in Ifni Saturday and reported that he found the natives willing to accept Spanish rule.

His report decided the government in its move of ordering the official occupation.

The first act of possession will be the designation of official headquarters and the construction of a landing field for airplanes. Then a town will be built for the military garrisons.

Centenaries Noted In Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 9—The 100th anniversaries of two important steps in American transportation, the first train between Bordentown and Amboy and the opening of the Trenton-New Brunswick Canal, were observed here at the closing session of the second annual New Jersey Historical Congress Saturday.

The Bordentown-Amboy rails closed the last gap in the line from New York to Philadelphia. Delegates paid tribute also to memory of Col. John Stevens, pioneer inventor of steamboats and tubular boilers, who in 1823 brought about legislation for incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Civil Service Official Loses in Spelling Bee

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 9 (AP)—Sometimes even a civil service examiner doesn't know his potatoes, remarked a government official today as he discussed a recent civil service examination.

A class of 56 persons, he said, was taking an examination for the job of skilled laborer and messenger. One of the questions was, "How do you spell 'potato.'"

One of a group of civil service examiners supervising the examination sauntered among the desks. His brow clouded as he noticed the answers and he went to the secretary of the local Civil Service Board.

"These people don't seem to agree on their spelling," he said. "Half of them are writing 'potatoe' and the other half are spelling it 'potato.'"

"Well," inquired the secretary, "how do you spell it?"

"P-o-t-a-t-o-e," glibly answered the examiner.

Ely Proclaims Conservation Week; Asks Protection of Resources

A Proclamation

1934

THE fir-clad hills of Massachusetts carpeted with arbutus, and with thickets ablaze with azaleas and mountain laurel, greeted the early settlers to the Commonwealth with the coming of each spring. In autumn the colorful foliage of trees—maple, oak, beech, elm, and ash, the pine and the hemlock—presented before them an ever changing panorama of beauty. Little did they realise that three centuries later these beauties of nature would attract people to our State from all parts of the world. If our natural resources, including lakes, rivers, beaches, and mountains, are to be preserved for the enjoyment of the people of our own and other states, the general public should be awakened to the need of conserving and increasing their utility and beauty.

Our State Department of Conservation is doing excellent work in protecting and propagating fish and game, in forest protection, and in reforestation. The Department of Agriculture is rendering a service in the arousing of an interest in encouraging and protecting our land and shore birds. The Department of Public Works, Metropolitan Commission, and Division of Public Parks are beautifying our roadsides, drives, and parks with trees and shrubbery. These activities cannot succeed satisfactorily, however, without the coöperation of the general public.

Therefore, I, Joseph B. Ely, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby proclaim the week beginning April 9th, 1934, as

Conservation Week

During this week I urge public schools and other educational agencies, civic associations and all organizations interested in the public welfare to direct the attention of the people to the need of conserving and increasing our natural resources.

Given at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

By His Excellency the Governor,

Joseph B. Ely

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Governor Requests Public Effort In Conservation Week

A proclamation by Joseph B. Ely, Governor of Massachusetts, asks the people of the State to this week literally and figuratively lift their eyes to the hills.

The week beginning today is to be observed throughout the Commonwealth as Conservation Week. During this time public schools, civic associations and all organizations interested in the public welfare are asked to direct the attention of the people to need of conserving and increasing natural resources.

The proclamation points out that the beauty of the New England scenery now has its distinct utilitarian side since these beauties annually attract thousands to New England roads and resorts. While various governmental agencies are beautifying roadsides, parks and drives, it is pointed out, the cooperation of the general public is necessary if the work is to be successfully carried out and made permanent.

United States Fleet Weighs Anchor For Cruise to East Coast

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 9 (AP)—"Anchors aweigh" was the order among the 101 fighting craft of the United States fleet today. The start was made at 8 a. m. and more than an hour and a half was necessary to get the entire fleet into motion.

Terminating a two-year stay on the Pacific coast, the fleet was under orders to proceed to the east coast, through the Panama Canal. The movement meant a giant tactical problem.

Fifteen giant patrol planes, the largest units of the navy's aircraft, took off from San Diego to fly in four hops of about 700 miles each to the Panama Canal. They will rejoin the fleet there April 21. Seventy-eight officers and men will make the flight.

Simultaneously the navy's giant of the air, the U. S. S. Macon, was to cast off from Sunnyvale, Calif. The dirigible will return to Sunnyvale after joining the fleet in the first of the war games which will occupy the 35,000 fighting men throughout most of their cruise to the east coast, and test the tactical strategy of commanding officers.

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10	10 x	9	2	10	12	6	15	2 x	12	3	19	18	0
11	2 x	8	2	9	15	6	15	4 x	11	4	18	12	6
12	0 x	10	5	13	8	0	16	1 x	10	10	18	13	0
12	1 x	9	2	11	17	6	16	1 x	11	5	19	13	0
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Crime Is Depression's Shadow, Harvard Professor Indicates

Present Cycle of Misdeeds Set in Motion by Unrest in All Ranks of the Nation—Change Society and Crime Wave Will Cease, He Says

"Now—about this unusual crime wave. . . ."

"Crime wave!" interrupts Prof. Sam Warner of the Harvard Law School. "I suppose things look pretty bad to most people, but really it's not so unusual."

The author of "Crime and Criminal Statistics in Boston," hesitates and beams expectantly at his interviewer. The interviewer, however, accustomed to hearing college professors upset popularly accepted notions, merely awaits an explanation.

"America had its first crime wave in 1642," continues Professor Warner, a trifle disappointed at not arousing some sign of consternation in his questioner. "And ever since then each decade or so the nation has risen up, pointed to the terrible conditions, and demanded that something be done about it. Today's conditions, statistics show, are fundamentally very little different from those of past years. We're merely at the bottom—or top, as you prefer—of the cycle."

There has been hardly a 10-year period since colonial times, he adds, without its "extraordinary crime wave."

Make Crime Undesirable

Professor Warner leans forward intently to make it clear that he does not deny the existence of a serious crime situation, of even an increase in certain types of crime, and of the necessity for reform. No effort should be spared, he says, in making the life of the criminal an undesirable one, and in furthering every social or political movement which could have a positive result in meeting the problem.

His only object in uttering what might be termed "disillusioning" statements, he advises, is to allay unreasoning fears and to guide current efforts into more practical channels.

Present attempts to solve the problem, he says, will get no further than those of previous years if they do not take into consideration something besides the mechanics of law. Fundamental changes in economic and social construction are necessary, he says.

Trails Business Cycle

As a matter of fact, he points out, this cycle isn't a crime cycle or a reform cycle necessarily. Every so often there seems to be a tremendous increase in crime and in public action to squelch it. Examination of business charts, however, will show a peculiar similarity between the crime and the business lines, he says.

These crime or reform waves, Professor Warner concludes, are almost invariably coexistent with depressions. When business is bad, he says, not only do such crimes as robberies increase, due to unemployment, but public attention suddenly is focused upon all flaws in the social and economic system, whether these flaws existed during boom times or not.

There probably are today, he admits, more robberies and crimes of the "acquisitive" type than during prosperous times, but there has been an actual decrease in most other types. The "hullaballoo," he says, is merely a sign of this "reform" mood which appears with every depression.

It is a healthy sign, of course, he notes, but to be effective it must result in something substantial and must continue on into the next period of business revival.

Maine Island Winds Charge Batteries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, April 9—Mr. Owen Lank, over on Campobello, set an example awhile ago that is now being quite generally followed on offshore islands and out-of-the-way places where no electric current is available. Radio has not been completely enjoyable in such locales because of the difficulty in keeping storage batteries properly charged.

When a battery "ran down" it had to be carried to the mainland and recharged at some such point as Eastport, Lubec, Calais or St. Stephen. This was a lot of work and considerable expense. So Owen invented apparatus to eliminate such work. He built a four-bladed windmill of five-foot diameter connected by an arrangement of gearing to a generator, which was linked to a battery charger.

Now the only thing necessary to charge a battery is wind and there are strong on winds up in the Quoddy region. At several remote points users have clubbed together and bought or built the necessary equipment, so that one windmill charger becomes a sort of community affair.

Yale Invites Public To Series of Lectures

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9 (AP)—Yale University this week will offer 18 events to the public, including lectures by prominent persons and a debate with Harvard on a police question.

Prof. Victor Monod of the University of Strasbourg, France, will speak today on whether French democracy will be able successfully to combat the systems headed by Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler. Professor Monod is a member of a distinguished French family and is well known to American theologians.

Dr. Edward S. Corwin of Princeton University will give the first of the Storrs lectures, in which he will appraise the constitutional features of the national recovery program, and particularly the NRA. Among the other interesting offerings is a lecture Wednesday by Miss Rachel Crothers, the playwright, on "What I Think About the Theater."

Second Daily Paper Starts at Harvard

A new undergraduate daily, the Harvard Journal, published its first issue today in open competition with the already established Harvard Crimson. The editors of the new publication are headed by John U. Monro, president, and Russell G. Olsen, editorial chairman. The staff consists largely of former members of the Crimson.

It is intended that the Journal shall give university men a broader outlook on world conditions, as well as an accurate record of college events. There are pages devoted to Radcliffe news, theater and music, Harvard events, sports, and news of national and international importance. At the request of Journal editors, The Christian Science Monitor is making available to the new publication a daily news service, international in scope.

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

Two young Bostonians are exhibiting works in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater—Miss Erica Karawina and Mr. Joseph Portanova.

Miss Karawina has made herself known in the last few years for varied talents in the crafts. At this theater she designed the garden. She works in a number of materials and is very versatile at manipulation. The decorative side of sculpture and painting seems to interest her most. In this latest display there are plans and projects for stained glass windows. Approaching them freshly, one would predict many of the designs will look very well. Of course, there is a long stride indeed between a project and its realization in colored glass.

Miss Karawina exhibits a courage which does not always extend to the execution of a large window in symbolizing such phenomena as electricity. Too bad the commissions require almost invariably conventional subjects of such traditional nature that the designers dare not put aside the old symbols and costumes and iconographic schemes.

Mr. Portanova has appeared frequently of late showing portraits one by one as they have been modeled. This time he exhibits a head of Miss Karawina, whose very image serves decorative device. Mr. Portanova has done a fairly conventional portrayal, emphasizing a prominent coronet which circles the head. Other portraits are shown. His practice of portraying motion-picture actresses, using the films as models, has its point. To us it would seem he might profit by the motion, contriving a portrait of more animate character.

D. A.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibitions: Virgin and Child of Andrea Montegna; works of Turner and Girtin. Prints and drawings by and after Rubens. Etchings by Mary Cassatt; modern American prints; illustrations of the nineties.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m.; music at 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, and music at 2.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through April 14.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. French drawings and prints of the nineteenth century. Through April 28. Photographs of Persian architecture. Through April 12. Romantic Book Illustration in France, 1798-1848. Through April 29.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Recent work by Emanuelo Romano.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Exhibitions include water color paintings of native birds by John Smith; North American shore birds, hand carved in wood, by Robert W. Means; a miniature habitat group of birds modeled in clay by Miss Margaret Baldwin; Mexican pottery. North American Indian beadwork and pottery, and Chinese and Japanese carvings will also be exhibited.

Boston Art Club—Memorial exhibition of oils and pastels by Arthur C. Goodwin. Through April 12.

Architects' Shop—Water color paintings by Arthur C. Sprague. Through April 16.

Robert C. Vose Gallery—Water colors by Harold B. Warren. Through April 14.

Doll & Richards—Charcoal drawings of Old Provincetown by W. H. W. Bicknell. Also flower and mountain pastels by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through April 14.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of black and white etchings by Roi Partridge. Through April 14.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Exhibition of paintings and water colors of the sea by Alphonse J. Shelton. Through April 14.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of public school art. Through April 15.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings by Blanche E. Colman. Through April 20.

Junior League of Boston, Inc.—Sculpture by Elizabeth Leland. Through April 21.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of paintings, water colors and drawings by Gretchen Cook, Valerie Ladd, Bertha Remick and Barbara Hunter. Through April 30.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition by the Silversmiths' Guild. Through April 24.

Guild of Boston Artists—Oils and water colors by Frank Benson. Through April 14.

Fine Arts Theater—Stained glass window history of electricity in civilization. Through May 5.

Myles Standish Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by New England artists. Oils by Francis B. Libby, Charles H. Richert, Alphonse Shelton. Water colors by Robert Charles Haun, and Stephen Youdowsky. Also pastels by F. G. Kyle.

Nevada Interested in Fleet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—While Nevada has no streams deep enough for floating anything larger than a fisherman's boat, there is one fleet of ocean-going steamships, plying between Puget Sound ports, Japan, China, the Philippines and Hawaii, that is subject to taxation in the State of Nevada. Nevada's tax interest in these ocean-going ships arises from the fact that they are owned by a Nevada Corporation, the Tacoma Oriental S. S. Co., the officers of which are Tacoma residents.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 7:45.

Theaters

MONTE CARLO BALLET RUSSE (Boston Opera House). "Sylphides," "Petrouchka," "Beau Danube." 8:15.

"THE DARK TOWER" (Hollis). Mystery melodrama, with Jessie Royce Landis. 8:30.

Movies

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—W. C. Fields in "You're Telling Me." Fenway at 1:28, 5:01, 7:34, 10:07. Paramount at 9:10, 11:43 a. m., 2:16, 4:49, 7:22, 9:55.

FINE ARTS—René Clair's "A Nous la Liberté," and "Son of the White Mountains." The latter contains some fine skiing pictures. 1:10, 4:07, 7:04, 10:01.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Norma Shearer in "Riptide." A "triangle" problem concerned with an American girl, an English lord and a New York "playboy." A Walt Disney colored cartoon and a short film picturing the composer Carrie Jacobs Bond and her work, also at the State. Vaudeville at the Orpheum. State at 12:30, 2:48, 5:06, 7:25, 9:45. Orpheum at 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN—"The New Revue," with Grace Hayes and an elaborate water spectacle on the stage. Screen feature, Al Jolson's "Wonder Bar," with a number of spectacular scenes enhanced by all sorts of photographic and optical effects. 11:08 a. m., 1:47, 4:36, 7:20, 10:20.

KEITH'S—Katharine Hepburn as a wild mountain girl in "Spitfire." Adapted from the stage play, "Trigger." 10 a. m., 12:22, 2:44, 5:06, 7:28, 9:50.

BOSTON—"The Ninth Guest," with Genevieve Tobin on the screen. On the stage, "50 Million Frenchmen." 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 7:40, 10:40.

UPTOWN—"Long Lost Father," with John Barrymore. 1:09, 3:42, 6:15, 8:48.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—News cameraman's western thrills; Hal Leroy and Bing Crosby in comedies; Merry Melody cartoon; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 8:30 a. m.

Other Events

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Illustrated lecture by Dan McCowan, of Banff, Alberta, on "A Naturalist in the Canadian Rockies," Public Library Lecture Hall, 8.

RUSSIAN CLUB—Description of his recent journeys in Russia, by Carveth Wells, author of "Kapoot." Motion pictures will also be shown. In the John Hancock Auditorium, 8:15.

STATE HOUSE WOMEN'S CLUB—Annual meeting and election. Supper at 6. Business meeting, 7. Party with various games, 8. In the Homecraft Demonstration Shop, 711 Boylston Street.

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL—Free lecture by Harold Frederick Lindergreen, on "Interiors Enhanced Through Effective Lighting," 44 St. Botolph Street, 8:30.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Gothic Art," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

ADVERTISING CLUB — Walter Dorwin Teague, designer of the new streamlined New Haven cars and many highly advertised products, from cameras to oil burners, speaks on "Machine Age Art." Following luncheon in Hotel Statler Georgian Room at 12:30.

ZONTA CLUB—Dr. Alice Loomis speaks on the development of international relations and extension work with women in Europe. Following dinner in the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, at 6:30.

Millions of Cattle Constitute Threat To Dairy Industry

New England Produces Less Than Its Needs, Ellenberger Says

In the nation's pasture lands today 26,000,000 cows constitute a potential source of milk supply—ready to flood the market at the first indication of improved prices.

This is Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger's justification for thinking the country needs production control in the dairy business, adjusted as closely as possible to fit the distinctive needs of localities.

In this way, too, the diary adviser to the Governor of Vermont today indicated that higher farm prices with all they would mean to industrial recovery may have to depend on some form of nation-wide production control.

Unless this is done, he said, the specter of crowded pastures will hold a curb on farm prices and the earning power of the farmers will remain at low ebb. As a matter of fact, the Vermont expert says, milk production was only slightly in excess of demand in 1933, even though the 26,000,000 cows is the largest total on record.

From a New England viewpoint, he felt a national production control plan would work an injustice unless delicately handled to meet the peculiar conditions of the region. These conditions he outlined as follows:

1. New England does not produce more milk and cream than it consumes. Its imports of cream have increased.

2. It does not manufacture enough cheese, butter or other dairy products to materially affect the national price level of such products.

3. Reduced production here might result in a milk shortage in the heavy consumption periods. It is not economically sound to ship in milk from greater distances than at present.

4. Most of New England dairy farms must continue to depend on milk for their chief source of income. This income must not be curtailed.

5. New England farmers have already adjusted supply to demand to a considerable degree.

These and other factors, carefully considered, Dr. Ellenberger said, may obviate the need for a central control plan. Thousands of farmers, he said, who have signed the corn-hog contracts are bound not to increase their dairy production. Increased grain and livestock prices will tend to cut dairy production in the central states. Farmers are being taught how to produce less at lower costs and at greater profits.

The sum total of all this, he said, is a slow reaching out for lowered production that may effect the required higher prices before the farmer loses his farm or is driven into other forms of farming.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably rain tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 44 degrees; slightly colder Tuesday; gentle to moderate northwest to northeast winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably rain tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder Tuesday.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by rain Tuesday; colder Tuesday in north and west portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain late tonight or Tuesday; not much colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast winds and weather overcast with rain tonight or Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers beginning of week, again about Friday; mild temperature Monday, colder Tuesday and Tuesday night, rising temperature middle, colder end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	56	New Orleans	62	74
Bermuda	64	72	New York	46	62
Chicago	54	68	Norfolk, Va.	56	70
Denver	48	74	Philadelphia	48	64
Helena, Mont.	44	64	St. Louis	52	66
Jacksonville	66	84	St. Paul	46	68
Kansas City	58	74	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	56	74	Washington	50	68
Miami, Fla.	72	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 9.
B—Maximum April 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 7:35 p. m., Tuesday 7:56 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:47 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990ke-WBZ-303m	890ke-WEEI-508m	1330ke-WNAC-344m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Popular pianist....	Yankee Singers....	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	"U. S. Coast G'rd"	The Cosmopolitans	CBS dance music..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	"Frank Merriwell"	"Jack Armstrong".	Soprano soloist....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Boleman Trio.....	White's Scrap Book	CBS vocal trio.....
6:00	United States Army	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	band concert.....	skits; music.....	Merry-Go-Round .	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Events; speaker...	Local dance music.	CBS dance music..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Frolics: vocal trio;	Happy Minstrel...	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	dance orchestra..	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	Baby Rose Marie.....	"Billy Batchelor".	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	Music by Gershwin...	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air..	Finance talk.....
7:45	Nature League.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Jack Denny and his	"Sebago Lake,"	CBS soloists; orch.	Radio Mystery ....
8:15	orchestra	dramatic sketch..	Edwin C. Hill.....	Keyb'rd Fantasies.
8:30	Air Mail talk, Sen-	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby; Mills	College and Home,
8:45	ator Austin, Verm'nt	Daly's Orchestra..	Brothers; orch....	Institute talk....
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle;	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	chorus; orch.....	Organ recital.....
9:30	20th Century Ideas....	Ship of Joy, with	Rapee Orch.; stage	Local dance music.
9:45	Local dance music...	piano soloist.....	stars; soloist.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Concert Orch., Walter	Gene Arnold; solo-	Fabien Sevitzky &	Wayne King and
10:15	Damrosch, conduct'g	ists; orchestra....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	John B. Kennedy.....	Nat. Forum: talk,	NRA speaker.....	Evan Evans; con-
10:45	Three Blue Notes.....	Sen. La Follette..	Reports; music....	cert orchestra....
11:00	Reports; sports talk..	Forecasts; talk....	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	News; dance music...	News; Ranny	ice; Charles	Local dance music.
11:30	Midnight Frolic, pop-	Weeks's Orch.;	Davis's Orchestra	Sign off.....
11:45	ular variety program	Scotti's Orchestra	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, Current Questions Before Congress, Senator Millard Tydings, Maryland.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WBZ, Advertising Club luncheon speakers, from Hotel Statler.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: talk, Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley of Chelsea.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Tokyo.
3:30 WAAB, Recordings by Lily Pons, soprano, and Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, National Music Supervisors Conference: Western Reserve Choir.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
5:00 WEEI, Music Box: Gloria La Vey, soprano; male chorus.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "Radio Course in Correct English," Boston School Committee.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "State and Local Government in the Control of the Liquor Traffic," speakers in the National Advisory Council program.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WAAB, Charles Dennee's "Half Hour With the World's Composers."
8:30 WBZ, Vocaliana: Conrad Thibault; Lois Bennett; Honey Dean; orchestra.
8:45 WNAC, Interview of Herbert Marshall; Mills Brothers; Paige's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Edgar Guest; vocal soloists; vocal trio; concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Ray Perkins; Irene Beasley; Harold Stokes's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Sigmund Romberg's "The Student Prince," with Gladys Swarthout, Leona Hogarth, Walter Soderling, H. Cooper-Cliffe and others; chorus; Nathaniel Shilkret and his orchestra; players.
10:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Concert, Frank Black, conductor; Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.
10:30 WAAB, "Conflict," dramatic serial, by T. S. Stribling.

Speculators Prove Irritant To Federal Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

cases, they have been made to see that this would merely defeat the entire project.

"Naturally, it is impossible even to start a project where it is necessary to pay a high price for any of the land, as all of the projects are to be run on a business basis with the money eventually being returned in full to the revolving fund to finance further similar operations."

The same difficulties are facing the $25,000,000 land purchase program of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Negotiations for this land which is to furnish new homes for submarginal farmers and stranded populations have been kept carefully under cover here at Washington, but it is almost impossible to keep rumors from leaking out when the federal agents begin pricing land in various communities.

No-School Threat Swells Tax Receipts

ROCKLAND, Maine, April 9—Mayor LaForest A. Thurston selected a more powerful weapon to drive in delinquent taxpayers than any threats of suits or arrests.

His declaration a few months ago that unless tax payments were made more speedily the public schools would be closed brought powerful forces to aid of the tax collector. It gave him the moral support of every school teacher in the city, of many parents and even of children. It resulted in mass meetings of business men and friends of education. Paying taxes became popular.

As a result, necessary funds have been forthcoming from delinquents and danger of immediate closing of the schools is passed.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

workers who, through no fault of their own, now discover they are unnecessary.

* * *

Bad All Around

Contrary to what some spellbinders would have us believe, the retention of unnecessary employees in any capacity is not really humane. Not only is it harmful to the city to support excess workers, but it is morally and economically injurious to the men and women being so retained.

No man of worth can build a happy life in a nonproductive capacity. Neither can he gain economic security, for an unnecessary man must always be subject to discharge. Consequently it would seem to be to the best interests of the nonproductive employees that they be diverted as soon as possible into channels of real usefulness. And it is the duty of the economic and social leaders to see that nation, state and city are so organized as to their economic system that there is an opportunity for every man to be really useful.

* * *

Papers record that a trusty ran away from the Norfolk Prison Colony last week. I can hardly believe it, for I thought the only prison from which inmates ever escaped was that presided over by Mr. Howard B. Gill, discharged superintendent of the Norfolk colony.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Farmers' Exchange Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — The Farmers' Coöperative Exchange, a state-wide organization, capitalized at $500,000, has been chartered here to promote the marketing of agricultural products for farmers of North Carolina. Operations are to start May 1.

GASPEE 3444

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The Editor's Puzzle
293

"I" That carpet, ~~costcloth~~
looks different ~~when~~
~~you get it outdoors~~ in
the daylight" said the
~~"I was almost tempted~~
woman ~~buying only seen~~
to buy
it under artificial light."
~~It~~
~~the clerk come mighty~~
~~near selling me on it~~
~~before I realized it~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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The Home Forum

To a Beloved Greek Cook

DEAR ANASTASIA:

When your heart yearned over me at parting and you were troubled by the thought of the long journey at the end of which I should find myself in a country grown strange, where I should have to do for myself and the family all that you and Despina and Kuria Maria had done for us, I promised frequent letters describing the wonders of America.

Now that it seems a little less strange to be a part of this new life, I feel that we have not only come a long distance over land and sea from our home on the Ægean shores; but, somehow, that we have spanned a great space in time as well.

When I start my daily household tasks with a turn of a nob which lights the fire, when I plug in an attachment here and one there to make the toast, I wonder if it can be only a month ago that you were fanning a few charcoal embers with a turkey-feather fan to start the fire. Was it so short a time since the barefoot fishermen came to our kitchen door, early in the morning, with their great trays of last night's catch balanced on their heads?

When I go into a single tidy store to do my marketing, I wonder if it is all a dream that a month ago a little country-woman, dressed in woolen homespuns, squatted with wide-spread skirts upon my kitchen floor, offering me a nosegay from her garden with her basket of fresh-laid eggs. And does the black-haired man in a shepherd's cloak still come down from the mountain with live chickens, geese and turkeys?

Can it be a few short weeks ago that we went to market, you and I, when the ships came in from Alexandria and Palestine, bringing those giant cauliflowers and plump eggplant or the precious thick-skinned oranges from Jaffa? Did we really bargain those modest prices, asked for the lovely fresh green things from the gardens of southern Greece or the fat black olives from the islands?

If I should send you out for bread here in America, 'Stasia, you would not wait chatting with the baker at the oven door to take the great, hot, crusty cylinders into your clean apron. Bread is different here, soft and almost crustless, wrapped in a magic sort of paper that is as transparent as glass but very strong. The butcher does not hang his meat outside his shop or dust it with a horsehair whisk; he cuts it cleverly and shows it under glass.

All the things that were brought to us by men, women and boys, on donkeys, in carts, or on the bearers' heads, I find here in one small shop and many things besides; even the milk, fruit, spices and the sweets. If I wish I may buy everything ready cooked in cans, my dear, from soup to Christmas pudding.

For cleaning up the house, in place of jolly Despina with her short-handled brooms and her pails of soapy water, I have a new machine that cleans all things by electricity—a dusting mop and what are called "dustless" dusters.

The laundry washes itself while I air the beds, but no one has yet invented a way to hang clothes in the sunshine by machine. Or to bring them in of a winter's evening when they hang stiffly frozen to the line. Many do not hang them out, 'Stasia. There is a way to whirl them dry. But I cannot forget the snowy whiteness of Kuria Maria's wash, waving in the blue-gold brightness of a Greek spring morning.

In place of your cumbersome charcoal iron, which only you could wield so skillfully, I have a machine before which I sit and, with a touch of my knee or my hand, control the roll that swiftly smooths my sheets. Here swiftness seems to be the keynote of living, 'Stasia; there seem so few of us to do the many little things that willing hands are found to do in Hellas.

So food in tins and handsome pieces of machinery must, perforce, take the place of you, my faithful one, of Despina the tidy, of our Kuria Maria with her tubs and boilers and all the others who helped to make existence beautiful and gracious for us in the Old World.

I told you it would all be wonderful; and so it is. I should enjoy nothing so much as to bring all of my Greek friends on a tour of inspection of model American servantless homes. Nothing like them exists anywhere on earth. How you would exclaim and how convinced you would become that this is indeed an astonishing land!

But, likewise, I wish that I might take my efficient young neighbors to visit your sunny kitchen, looking out on Mt. Olympus and the sea. You would show them how you cook over charcoal on the Turkish "ojak," how you get your fish fresh from the nets and buy each morning's eggs from a woman in Macedonian costume, your poultry from a mountaineer who has come many miles by foot. They would like to sample the sheep's milk cheese, which our Bulgarian friend brings wrapped in grape leaves, or to try his delicious *joquort* in the evening.

Oh, that we might share with you some of the labor-saving devices that human invention has brought to the American woman, and that you might share with us the colorful human contacts that so enrich your life. Yours affectionately,

D. S. R.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Bundle Handkerchiefs of Salem

The bundle handkerchief, considered collectively and in its prime, was as varied as were bundles. It was made of silk, of finest cotton, of Madras, of stoutest gingham. Originally, like the old blue china and the preserved ginger, the carved ivory, the guava jelly, the amber beads, the sweet smelling sandalwood fans and the pina gowns, it came home in the East India ships, and was introduced to Salem ways and fashions by the men whom we were proud to call the dons of Salem. But Salem thrift and sense soon found that to the bundle must belong the bundle handkerchief; so it came about that Ma'am Batchelder and Ann Bray sold many a remnant of gingham and calico over their counters, for the express purpose of being cut into bundle handkerchiefs and hemmed by childish fingers, as the little women did their stint of sewing in the long days in Miss Pierce's dame school. By no means a good housekeeper was she who did not have a good store of bundle handkerchiefs, carefully washed and ironed, neatly folded, and laid in smooth piles in a drawer in one of the great, square, well-lighted china closets in which old Salem houses rejoiced—closets larger than many a bedroom in a modern apartment.

When my grandmamma or any of her friends went out to tea, while waiting the arrival of Mr. Jelly's cab which conveyed the visitors from one house to another with impartial unpunctuality, the best afternoon cap, destined later to crown becomingly the white curls, was deposited in a frail round straw "cap basket," the whole being then tied up in a bundle handkerchief of finest white India silk, warranted to keep out every speck of dust on even the windiest days. When the Salem belle packed her trunk to pay a visit to Boston cousins, her piles of dainty hand-made underwear were wrapped in fine lawn or linen or muslin handkerchiefs, sweet with delicate scent of orris or lavender or rose. A new gown always came home from the dressmaker's carefully pinned in a thin and worn but newly laundered Madras handkerchief; and pale pink and blue gingham plaids were consecrated to highly polished shirts and spencers.

No Salem infant, even with the requisite number of great-grandfathers and grandmothers, could be considered to have been properly introduced to society until it had dangled in a bundle handkerchief from a pair of steelyards. . . .

When on Sunday morning it was my pleasure to be allowed to go with Jane or Bridget to Mr. Hathaway's bakery, for the Sunday morning baked beans and brown bread, which had been prepared at home the afternoon before and consigned to his care and his great brick oven over night, Bridget always shook out two great bundle handkerchiefs of coarse blue and white checked gingham; the pot of beans was placed in the middle of one, the corners being brought up and tied in a hard knot; the other was wrapped about the sweet smelling loaf of brown bread, and the homeward march was taken in company with other maid-servants, and small girls, it not being unknown in the annals of the town that sometimes the knots had given way or the bundle handkerchief been dropped, and the family breakfast come to grief on the sidewalk.—From "The Bundle Handkerchief," by ELIZABETH MERRITT GOSSE, in *New England Magazine*. (1896.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Alinari, Florence

Dancing Children From Donatello's Organ Gallery, Now in the Cathedral Museum, Florence

THESE dancing children form part of the happy procession which runs around the organ gallery, made for the Florence Cathedral in the fifteenth century by the sculptor Donatello and which is now preserved in the Cathedral Museum.

Donato who, by way of an affectionate diminutive, was called Donatello by his friends, and is now celebrated throughout the world by that name, was born about 1386 and was early trained as a goldworker. For a time he worked in the shop of Ghiberti, and later accompanied Brunelleschi to Rome, where they became known as the "treasure-seekers," owing to their eager excavations in search of pieces of ancient statuary and other antiques to aid them in their classic studies. So urgently, indeed, did Donatello devote himself to the art of design that he became, as Vasari tells in his "Life," "not only a most rare sculptor and marvellous statuemaker," but "skilful in stucco, versed in perspective and highly esteemed in architecture, while his works possessed such grace, design and excellence that they were held to resemble the excellent productions of the ancient Greeks and Romans more than those of any other."

Like most of his fellow artists, Donatello was called here and there to execute commissions, working in Rome, Naples, Venice, Padua, and other cities, as well as his native Florence; to which, indeed, he returned willingly from cities where he was "considered as a miracle," saying that such praise would make him forget all he ever knew, while in Florence "he was always being blamed and this blame induced him to study and was productive of more glory."

Donatello in his work "employed his judgment as much as his hands," making his figures in such a way that they should look beautiful in their destined places although, in another position or in a different light, they might "create an entirely different impression," and "in his studio they did not appear half so remarkable as when they were set up in the appointed places."

Another amusing example of this occurred in regard to a statue made for the church of Or San Michele, which was "made with so much judgment that when it was on the ground its excellence was not recognized by unskilled persons, and the consuls of the art were not disposed to accept it; but Donato asked them to allow it to be set up, as after he had retouched it the figure would appear quite different." This being done "the figure was veiled for 15 days, and then without having done anything more to it, he uncovered it, and filled everyone with admiration."

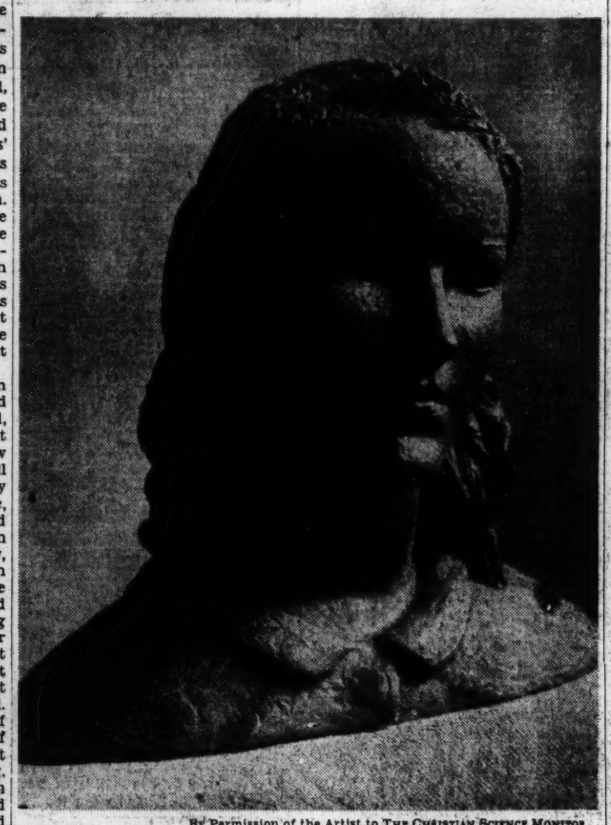
This "judgment" of Donatello's should be borne in mind in regard to the figures of his organ panels, which were destined to be set high up in the wall and not seen close at hand. But, although they are not finished with so much delicacy as Della Robbia's companion gallery, the beauty of the design, the rhythmic movement, the truthful rendering of childish vigor and joy, awaken a responsive joy in those who see them; they are felt instinctively to be the work of a man who "took delight in everything" and was "free, affectionate and courteous" in all his ways, as well as a great artist, enriching the world with noble works of art.

Robin

The first time he came he was just "a robin"; the next time he was "the robin"; after that he was Robin, and we loved him as a friend. Every morning through a long winter he waited on the window-sill, keeping at bay far larger birds than himself, and he tapped the glass impatiently if his friends delayed their coming. When the morning sunshine touched the frosted grass, he sang a few sweet, gentle notes about little birds that were hungry, about frozen clay that could not be pierced by such a tiny bill as his. When the rain beat against the streaming panes he watched the window from a rose-bush near by: rain or shine, he was waiting for his breakfast, and when it came, he was grateful. Best of all, he liked to find the window a little bit open, for then he came in and sampled the things on his friends' table. The bread was just like his own crumbs, he found, and sugar was an over-rated luxury to a robin. Marmalade was horrible stuff, he seemed to think, while, irritably, he cleaned his sticky beak. But the butter—that was something of which Robin had dreamed, and now it was within his reach. After that, it was useless to give him bread without butter—not buttered bread, but a nice pat of butter beside the crumbs that had satisfied him before.

Often the window was left open until the table had been cleared, and that was Robin's chance. If disturbed, he showed no signs of panic, but slipped out through the narrow space, and carefully cleaned off all traces of butter. As the weeks went by he grew more and more venturesome, and his visits were not connected invariably with breakfast time. When one wrote at the table by the window, Robin came in and watched with deep interest. When one read, he perched on the back of a chair, and listened to the whisper of turning pages, or to the sound of newspaper sheets being turned—a sound that had frightened him at first, but that was soon accepted as something that would not harm an inquisitive bird. Gradually, we formed the habit of reading aloud any little tit-bit of news that we thought might interest him, and his attention was flattering. Anything about the Birds Protection Bill, then being discussed, he seemed to find entrancing, and he listened with his smooth head cocked to one side, and his dark eyes very bright; sometimes he nodded—there could be no question about that . . .

Robin would listen for a long time to the little bird anecdotes that creep into the papers from time to time. He was evidently thrilled by the story of the wagtails in O'Connell Street, who crowd on to the bare branches of a tree when twilight comes, and are not disturbed by the roar of traffic, nor by the eager voices of the people who watch them.—D. M. LARGE, in "Irish Airs." (London: Constable.)



BY PERMISSION of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Portrait Bust, by Angelo Righetti

Edward VII Arrives With His Bride

In any case the royal couple would have been sure of a triumphant greeting as they drove through London from the Southwark terminus of the South Eastern Railway to Paddington on the Saturday before their wedding—the winning comeliness of the slender bride was sufficient for that. Her sweetness of expression enraptured the crowds thronging the line of route followed by the royal procession; even in the rough shouting of the Borough slum-dwellers journalists detected the unmistakable note of loyalty. When the royalties reached London Bridge the cheering attained a volume that frightened a Princess accustomed to the quiet of Copenhagen. Here, before the triumphal arch, which excited universal admiration in its gorgeous white and gold and purple velvet the procession was held up for half an hour. It seemed impossible that a way could be cleared through the City, where the old-fashioned constables of the Corporation in their top-hats and swallow-tailed coats were utterly at a loss. . . the populace swarmed round the royal carriage many in their transports seizing and kissing the Princess's hand. Already she excited a "passionate affection" in the hearts of Londoners. Men noticed that she compared well in beauty with those paragons, the Empresses of Austria and of the French. . . .

There was nothing stiff or studied in either of them; they were just a happy young couple carrying the tapers of pleasure as they dined and danced and went to the play. They were like children; never quiet for a single evening; they could not live without amusement, said one of their entourage. . . .

Never was there a Prince more at home in all worlds. He went to the studio parties, the first of their kind which Leighton, whom he had known in Rome, used to give on Saturday evenings during the season at his house on Campden Hill and later in the Moorish palace he built for himself on the southern confines of Holland Park. —H. E. WORTHAM, in "The Delightful Profession: Edward VII, A Study in Kingship." (London: Cape. Boston: Little, Brown, under the title "Edward VII, Man and King.")

Two in China

Here a pavilion
Roofed with an octagon
Of sun-yellow tiles
Marks solemnly
The memory
Of an eminent priest
In the reign of Kang Hsi.

Beside it, neglected
In a tatter of white blossoms,
Stands an urchin plum-tree
Which marks only
The spring.

MARGARET MACPEARG MACKAY.

ANGELO RIGHETTI was born at Brescia. This town in Lombardy, where he lives and works, is, at this moment, of particular interest to artists and architects because all the slum dwellings in the town have been torn down and replaced by new buildings, designed by the great Roman architect, Marcello Piacentini.

Signor Righetti is a sculptor of talent who has followed no school, but who has allowed his passionate admiration of Egyptian and Etrusco-Roman art to mold his artistic impulse. This has, he declares, kept his work in the line of pure tradition, though his method of modeling and carving is modern. He says, speaking of his art: "I try to give my work a sense of humanity, and I prefer simple and quiet subjects, being assured that simplicity of spirit and of expression is absolutely necessary for me as an artist. It is because I know this that I evade posing the model, and do not arrange elements of composition. Calmly, and for a long time, I watch the movements of the human form and later transform what I have learnt of its rhythm and line into direct composition. For me solitude and peace, away from crowds, is imperative. Indeed it seems to me that for the vitality and purity of any work of art quiet and seclusion are a necessity."

Angelo Righetti has shown his sculpture at exhibitions in most of the large towns of Italy. He will be represented this year at the Biennial International Exhibition at Venice.

Standing Versus Fleeing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN EVERYONE'S experience there are times of coming face to face with untoward conditions, unhappy circumstances, wrong environments. Throughout all ages we have evidence of mankind's effort to escape the pangs of evil and suffering. In one of those dark hours David cried, "Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then would I fly away, and be at rest." His longing, however, was occasioned by an incorrect attitude towards the thing he feared, and also by an illogical conclusion as to the means of release. Had David been possessed of doves' wings, as it were, and been able to become removed far from the scene of his trouble, he yet would have had with him some measure of his own disturbed thought, some fear of evil, and thus be subject to the sense of troubles and difficulties; for his manner of being rid of his first predicament would have proven to be a broken reed upon which to lean.

Christian Science has revealed to mankind the ways and means of solving life's problems. It shows plainly that there is a law of God available for every need, for the healing of every untoward condition or situation. It emphasizes the teaching of Scripture as to God's creation being very good. Thus the nature of evil is shown to be in the same category as that of darkness in its relation to light. Evil is a claim that implies an absence of good. Reasoning further, through the clear teachings of Christian Science, one is enabled gradually to see the temporal, the impersonal, yea, the unreal nature of evil; and in proportion as evil is thus understood, the individual loses his fear of it and of its apparent workings. A step farther in progress reveals the fact that every evil condition can be overcome through right thinking and prayer, so letting thought become imbued with right ideas in place of erroneous beliefs.

In due course one advances to the point where it is realized that the battle with error is within the realm of one's own thinking, and that it is impossible to run away from the task of overcoming error. Thus the futility of sending forth a wail—a wish to be in some other place—to take the wings of a dove and fly away! Right here and now are the place and the opportunity to grapple with the unhappy condition or experience. To learn of the allness of God, good, is the one important lesson of life. And we find inspiration in that same Psalm of David, for he learned for himself that his refuge is in God; and so he could sing aloud, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee," which is correlative to that inspired passage of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (Pref., p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

A duty may present itself requiring the utmost devotion, unselfishness, patience, self-sacrifice, courage. As in the case of an erroneous condition or environment, the same arguments may come of wishing to fly away. It may be a call to us to obey the voice of Truth requiring wisdom and moral courage such as came to Nehemiah. When the safety of Jerusalem was threatened, Nehemiah, who was divinely led to rebuild that city's walls, gave no thought to fleeing. He undertook the stupendous task of restoring and defending Jerusalem, and with his men stood stanchly and valiantly. When threats were made, this man of God won a great victory without even having to engage in battle. The enemy saw his great courage, and thus the threatened invasion was never put into execution. Likewise, the brave and dauntless Gideon, with only a small band of men, standing steadfastly, defeated an enemy that far outnumbered his own men.

In the New Testament we have the noble example of St. Paul in his duty of carrying forward the cause of Christianity, standing firm amidst persecution. Speaking out of his own experiences he could, with consistency, admonish the Ephesians in the words, "Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand." When one of his coworkers, being tempted by worldly-mindedness, left the faith, the apostle invited his young student to come to him shortly, for in a letter to Timothy he wrote, "Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world."

The very circumstance that seems to force us to be courageous, to reflect the God-qualities in thought and life, often proves to be a blessing in disguise. In proportion as the qualities of God are manifested in daily overcomings of evil we behold the human consciousness becoming spiritualized; and this is our prerogative, to image forth or reflect God. We perceive that man's real identity and individuality include spiritual strength which holds complete dominion over all error. Thus we see that there is never any need to long to have "wings like a dove" and fly away in order to find rest and peace, for God is ever present.

Unloading

Round the corner from the stackyard came a cartload of straw. It was piled to a great height, loose and golden in the sunshine, and on the top a young man rode in state. The load stopped and the young man rose, leaning on his pitchfork. He stood swaying with the movement of the cart, as it was manœuvered into position for unloading. It seemed a wonder that he did not lose his balance during this performance, owing to the looseness of the straw. But, no! There he stood with the ease born of practice, waiting for word to pitch the load to the man below.

He began at last, taking up long swathes on his fork from one end of the cart, then stepping across and lifting the straw from the opposite end, thus keeping the whole load even while he removed it. All the time the horse stood still as a statue, save for its ears, which flickered backwards and forwards continually, as if alert for the next word of command.

Yesterday a load of mangolds was being distributed to a flock of sheep. The cart trailed over the field, and a boy walked behind forking out the roots. They were scarlet and purple, with patches of green; and greeny-yellow shoots still clung to them, showing that they had been but lately disinterred from the mangold-heap. The fork stabbed and lifted them, sometimes two at a time, and away they went bounding and rolling on the grass. But, when I tried to imitate the boy's action for myself, either the prongs of the fork refused to penetrate the mangold; or, if they did, the root would not shake off again. There is as much art in unloading mangolds as there is in unloading straw.

How often have I watched the unloading of sacks of newly threshed wheat. The cart pulled up at the barn door, and the man untied the mouth of each sack. He gathered the top firmly in one hand and, stooping, drew the sack from the cart onto his back; then, bowed beneath his load, he walked carefully along a narrow plank into the barn to the mound of wheat on the floor. Bounce! bounce! went the plank and, as he tipped his sack over the mound, out rushed the grain in a pinky torrent.

I well remember, when I was a child, what fun it was to sit and allow these sackfuls to be poured over one's arms and legs. How heavy the little grains grew as they piled up and up, until only one's head and shoulders were visible! It was so easy to shake them off, too, quite different from the chaff which was being unloaded in the chaff-house near by. The men carried the sacks easily up a ladder and shook them loosely over the floor, where the chaff lay like an enormous mattress, light and springy to stamp on. It was nice to play with, but not so nice to get rid of. It stuck in one's hair and clothes, it filled one's shoes. At the same time, how much easier it must have been to carry than wheat; the one so solid and unyielding, the other so cushiony and light. I was quite sure which of the two I would have preferred to unload. E. F.

Once More the Thrush

How sweet a thing within an English garden
To hear the mellow warble of a thrush,
Content to sing inconsequential matters
And leave to larks the theme of Heaven's Gate;
The thrush's song is of the daily measure,
Of near-at-hand and long-familiar joys—
The velvet wallflower and its velvet fragrance,
The cooling shade beneath the garden wall,
The splash of water in the garden pool—
And everywhere and always with his singing
He satisfies the heart of bird and man;
He trills of cheerful courage in the morning
And at the edge of night he sings of—rest.

EMILY C. SOWERBY.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Tendency Somewhat Mixed And Slow-Going

Price Movement Ragged in Appearance—Close Is Irregular

By Forrest Price

Very docile was the attitude of the market today.

Stocks simply crawled.

Here and there were some bright spots among the leading issues, but the market was almost trendless for most of the day. The close was irregular. Total sales approximated 900,000 shares.

The Alleghany Corp. issues were among the most active. U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Howe Sound, Kennecott and Anaconda were most prominent in the mining group. They were up.

The motor stocks were inclined to heaviness due to labor troubles.

There was a rather long list of usually inactive stocks which reached new high ground for the year, including Commercial Investment Trust, Armour of Delaware preferred, Loew's preferred, International Salt, Johns-Manville preferred, Chesapeake Corp., Curtis Publishing, General Cable preferred, Reynolds Metals, Safeway Stores 6 per cent and 7 per cent issues, Noranda, J. J. Newberry and International Silver.

Bond prices were somewhat mixed. The U. S. Governments were firm, while some of the corporate issues were easier. Losses of fractions to a point were recorded by Great Northern 4½s, National Dairy 5¼s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Anticipating that the Government crop report tomorrow would have a bullish tinge the grains were moderately higher. Cotton was slightly lower. Copper was firm.

Predictions made last week by two industrial leaders that business was bound to forge ahead in spite of all handicaps are being fulfilled. It was asserted that while legislation at Washington might retard business growth nothing could prevent a steady forward movement.

According to the magazine, Steel, steel tonnage contracted for the second quarter exceeded consumer commitments in the first quarter by 25 per cent. Increase in electric power output and gain in freight-car loadings bear further testimony to the improvement under way.

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—The stock market again was in a rather non-committal mood today, and most traders and investors appeared to be well satisfied with their seats on the side-lines.

A few of the metals, including some copper and silver issues, were fairly firm as futures prices for these staples pointed upward. Transactions were around the dullest levels of the year.

Alleghany Corp. Issues Up

The various shares of Alleghany Corporation were active at gains of around 2 points each coincident with unconfirmed rumors that some sort of a reorganization of the Van Sweringen superstructures was being considered.

Howe Sound, U. S. Smelting, Kennecott and Anaconda got up fractionally to about a point. Strike troubles interfered with the motors, Auburn losing 2, Hudson and Nash 1 each and General Motors and Chrysler major fractions.

Motor Products and Warren Pipe dropped a point each. The utilities eased, and the rails were hesitant. Many of the orthodox leaders were virtually unchanged.

The financial district was interested in the announcement of Secretary Morgenthau that exchange subscriptions amounting to about $550,000,000 had been received up to the close of business on Saturday for the new series of 3¼ per cent 10-12-year Treasury bonds which are to be issued next Monday. Holders of the called Liberty Fourth 4¼s who do not elect to make the exchange will, of course, be paid off in cash.

The wholesale commodity price index of the National Fertilizer Association advanced from 71 to 71.1 in the latest reportable week.

Bonds Steady

Some loans favored in last week's rising market pushed a little higher today on a reduced scale of transfers. Postal Telegraph 5s and Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950 extended by small fractions the sharp gains of recent sessions. Chile copper 5s and Union Pacific 4s also improved a bit.

Price changes were narrow in the federal list. Treasury 4¼s slipped off 5-32 of a point but over the list as a whole the spread was 2-3 down to 2-32 up.

There was little activity in the foreign group except in the German issues which were mostly heavy on the unfavorable tenor of late Berlin advices regarding the Reich's intentions as to the nation's long-term debt. On a fairly heavy turnover German 5½s yielded more than a point. Brazil 6½s gave up a point; Canadian and French issues were firm at slight gains. Italy 7s were a shade lower.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.86⅜	.86⅞	.86¼	.86⅜	—
July	.86⅜	.86⅞	.86¼	.86⅜	— ⅛
September	.87⅜	.87⅞	.87¼	.87⅜	
Corn					
May	.48¾	.49½	.48¾	.49½	+ ¾
July	.51¼	.51⅝	.51¼	.51⅝	— ¼
September	.53⅝	.53¾	.53¼	.53¾	+ ½
Oats					
May	.32¾	.32¾	.32½	.32⅝	— ⅛
July	.33⅛	.33⅜	.32⅞	.33⅜	— ⅛
September	.33⅛	.33⅜	.33¼	.33¼	+ ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.67¼	.66⅝	.67
July	.68¾	.67⅞	.68

Boston Import Duties Up

Duties collected on imports in the Massachusetts Customs district last month leaped ahead of the total collected for the like period last year by more than $700,000, Collector of Customs Joseph A. Maynard announced today. For March, 1934, duties collected totaled $1,940,486, compared with $1,236,757 for March, 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	1934 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 9	Last Apr. 7
			—A—					
11⅛	6⅜		Adams Express	600	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	10
34⅞	16	1	Adams Millis	1700	34	33	33	34
11⅜	7¾		Addressograph	300	10	10	10	10
7⅞	5⅛		Advance Rumely	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	400	98⅞	98½	98½	98½
3¼	1⅞		Airway Elec App	1700	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1900	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞
5¼	2¾		Alleghany Corp	1700	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
16	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	2000	16	13⅝	15⅝	13¾
14⅜	5¼		Alleghany pf xw	1900	14⅜	11⅞	13⅛	13½
14½	5⅜		Allegh pf ww XL	1700	14⅛	12	14⅛	12
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	400	151½	151½	151½	151
23⅝	16½		Allis Chalmers	1000	19¾	19⅜	19¾	19¼
45	25	.50	Amal Leather pf	100	38½	38½	38½	39½
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	1000	53¼	52½	52½	
36	25¼		Am Agri Chem	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
23	14½		Am Bank Note	700	20¼	19½	19½	19¾
12¾	7½		AmBeet Sugar	1000	11½	11⅛	11½	
65	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	110	63¾	63	63½	63¼
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	32½	32½	32½	
108	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	108	108	108	
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	500	102¾	102	102	103
142	126½	7	Am Can pf	400	140⅞	140⅝	140⅝	141¾
33⅞	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
56½	38		Am Car & F pf	100	47	47	47	
62½	47		Am Com Alcohol	700	50	49¼	50	50
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	400	3⅜	3½	3½	
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	1200	10⅛	10	10	
10	7¼		Am Hide & L	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
10	6⅛		AmIce	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
11	6½		Am International	300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1½	¾		Am La France	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8	4		Am La Fr pf	10	7½	7½	7½	
38¾	26¼		Am Locomotive	200	33½	33½	33½	
74⅞	50		Am Coco pf	100	68½	68½	68½	
27⅞	18		Am Metal	3400	26⅜	25¼	26	25¼
34¾	21	1½	Am News	70	390	30	30	
12¼	5⅞		Am Power & Lt	1200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	18½	18	18	18⅜
17⅞	13¾		Am Radiator	4900	15⅝	15¼	15½	15⅝
28¼	17½		Am Rolling Mill	2700	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞
50	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	49½	49½	49½	
51¼	40¼		Am Smelt & Ref	3700	45¾	44¼	45⅝	44¾
118½	100	4.50	Am Smelt & R pf	300	118½	118	118½	118¼
92½	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	92½	90	92½	
26½	19		Am Steel Fdries	200	21½	21½	21½	21
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	20	73	73	73	72
44½	37	2	Am Stores	400	40⅜	40	40	
125¼	107¾	8	Am Tel& Tel	700	118¾	118¼	118¼	118¾
13	4⅞	h	Am Type Fndrs	100	9½	9½	9½	
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	50	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
27⅞	16¾	1*	Am Wat W & E	100	20⅞	20½	20⅝	21¼
17⅛	11⅜		Am Woolen	600	4½	4⅛	4½	
83¾	61⅝	1¼¶	Am Woolen pf	500	76	75	76	75½
4¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap	700	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
14⅞	5¼		Am Writ Pap pf	400	14	13½	14	14
9	5⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
17⅝	13½		Anaconda Cop	19000	17⅛	16½	17	16½
12	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	9½	9½	9½	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	20½	20½	20½	
9½	7		Andes Copper	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
91⅞	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	40	91¼	91	91	90¾
7⅜	4¼		Armour Ill A	2000	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
3¾	2¼		Armour Ill B	1400	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
69⅞	55		Armour Ill pf	4700	69⅞	68½	68½	68¾
18¼	11½		Asso Dry Goods	400	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9	5		Atr Metal Const	60	7	7	7	
73¾	54		Atchison T&SF	1900	67¼	66½	67	67½
85½	70⅛	4.80e	Atchison pf	200	81¾	81½	81¾	
54¼	39		Atl Coast Line	100	48	48	48	48¼
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	6700	30⅜	29⅞	30	30⅛
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	100	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	
16¼	7½		Atlas Tack	100	13	13	13	13⅛
57⅞	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	1700	52⅜	51¼	51¼	
16⅞	7		Austin Nichols	2200	15	14	14⅝	14⅝
59	39½	4	Austin Nichols A	70	55	54	54	
10¾	5⅞		Aviation Corp Del	1000	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
			—B—					
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
16	11		Baldwin Loco	2000	14½	14⅛	14¼	14¼
56½	35		Baldwin Loco pf	200	56½	56	56	56
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	4700	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝
37⅞	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	400	33¾	33½	33⅝	33⅝
99	88½	6½	Bamburger pf	10	95	95	95	
6½	3		Barker Bros	100	5	5	5	5
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	44	43	44	
36	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	60	32⅞	31	32⅞	
10	7⅛		Barnsdall A	60	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	9¼
18	10⅞		Beatrice Cream	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
14½	8⅞		Belding Hem	2700	14	13½	14	13⅜
23⅞	16⅛		Bendix Aviation	1900	19¼	18½	18½	19⅛
18	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17¼	17	17⅛	17¼
33¾	26½	.25b	Best & Co	2700	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	33¼
49½	34¾		Bethlehem Steel	400	43½	42¼	43¼	43¾
82	65¼		Beth Steel pf	200	76	75	76	
16¼	10⅝		Blaw Knox	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
26	18		Bloomingdale	20	23	23	23	
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	100	99	99	
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	63½	63⅛	63¾	63¾
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	3200	23¼	23	23¼	23⅛
28⅞	20¾	1	Borg Warner	1900	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
18⅛	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	2100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
24¼	15	1	Briggs & Strat	700	23⅝	23¼	23¼	24
36¼	28¼		Brooklyn Man T	1000	31⅞	30⅜	31¼	30¾
80⅛	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	68¾	68⅛	68⅛	
10⅞	7		Brunswick Balke	400	9	9	9	
14¼	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	11¼	10⅞	11¼	
75	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	64½	64½	64½	
7⅝	5⅜		Budd Mfg	100	6	6	6	
37⅞	25		Budd Mfg Co	60	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	
5⅜	3¾		Budd Wheel	600	4	3⅞	4	4
15½	7¾		Bullard	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12
4½	1		Burns Bros A cts	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	20	10¾	10⅜	10¾	
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	700	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
3⅞	2⅛	h	Bush Terminal	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3	2		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2½	2⅜	2½	
2⅛	1½		Butte & Superior	200	1¾	1⅜	1¾	
4¾	2⅛		Butterick	100	3½	3½	3½	
32¾	21⅞		Byers	200	27	27	27	27
63	47¼		Byers pf	50	57½	57	57½	
			—C—					
1⅞	⅞		Callahan Z & L	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6⅞	4		Calumet & Hecla	5300	6⅛	5½	6⅛	5½
15⅞	9½		Campbell Wy&C	700	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14¾
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	500	26¾	26½	26½	
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	2400	17	16¾	16¾	17
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	1200	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37¾
86¾	65⅛		Case Thresh	100	72	72	72	
32⅞	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2000	32	31½	31½	32
44⅞	33⅞		Celanese Corp	2500	36½	35⅞	35⅞	36¼
3¼	1¼	h	Celotex vtc	300	3	3	3	
16¾	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	130	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	100	26½	26½	26½	26
12⅞	7¾		Century Ribbon	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
40¼	31¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	5900	38⅜	36⅝	37⅝	36⅜
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	2300	7¼	7	7¼	
35	17½		Certain-Teed pf	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
47⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	5800	47⅞	46⅛	46⅞	46⅜
47	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4800	47	46½	46⅞	47
5½	2⅞		Chi & Gt West	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
11⅞	6¾		Chi & Gt W pf	200	11	11	11	11
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	100	6½	6½	6½	
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
15	6⅝		Chi & N'western	900	13¼	13	13	13½
22¼	16½		Chi Pneu T pf	500	20¼	20	20	
8	3⅞	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅞
17½	13		Chile Copper	940	17⅛	15	17⅛	
60⅞	49½	1	Chrysler	5200	53⅞	53	53¾	54½
24⅝	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21½
80	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	80	79½	79½	80
2½	⅞		City Stores	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1¼	¾		City Stores vtc	1500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	44	44	44	45
114⅞	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	30	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
18⅛	9⅞		Colgate-Palm-P	3200	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	17
28½	18		Collins & Aikman	600	24½	24	24	24⅜
93	79	7	Collins & A pf	10	91	91	91	
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
32	10½	h	Colo F&I pf	20	24	24	24	
40⅝	27		Colo & Southern	20	36½	36	36	36
33¼	20		Colo & So 1pf	20	27¾	27¾	27¾	
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	3200	15¼	15	15⅛	15¼
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	73	73	73	
31	23		Columbia Pic vtc	500	29¾	29¼	29½	30
71	58*	2	Columbian Carb	600	69¾	69	69¾	70
32½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	2200	32¼	31½	32	32
101	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	101	101	101	
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	240	27½	27½	27½	27½
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
58⅛	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3500	58¼	56½	58	56⅛
105½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	106	106	106	
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	7200	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	29
3¾	1¾		Comwlth & So	1500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1200	42¼	41½	42¼	40⅞
10½	7¾		Conde Nast Pub	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	400	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	28⅜
5¾	2½		Consol Film Ind	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17½	10⅞	.50b	Consol Film I pf	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
47⅞	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	3800	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	38¼
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	300	88½	88	88¼	87¾
4⅝	2⅛		Consol Laundries	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	5200	12½	12⅛	12¼	12⅜
111	108	8	Consol Oil pf	100	111	111	111	
6¾	2⅛		Consol Ry Cu pf	200	5⅛	5	5	5¼
2⅛	⅞		Consol Textile	2800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	6⅛		Container A	300	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
4½	2⅝		Container B	300	4¼	4	4	
14⅝	7		Cont Baking A	1200	12⅞	12¼	12½	
2⅝	1		Cont Baking B	4200	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	60	60	60	
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	1500	79½	79	79	80
2⅝	1½		Cont Motors	1500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
20¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	4400	20¼	20	20¼	20⅛
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	1600	75¼	74½	75¼	75
144¾	135	7	Corn Prod pf	20	144	144	144	144¾
9⅞	3¾		Coty	500	7¼	7	7¼	7⅜
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	32½	32	32½	32⅜
15	8		Crosley Radio	300	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	39	39	39	
6¼	3⅞		Crown Zellerback	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
38⅞	21⅞		Crucible Steel	300	32½	32	32½	
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	47	47	47	
26½	13½		Curtis Publish	5200	26⅛	25	25	25¾
71	43½	1⅛g	Curtis Pub pf	3800	71	70½	70¾	70¾
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	2900	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	3800	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
			—D—					
34⅛	26½		Deere & Co	1000	29¾	29	29½	29⅛
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1200	14⅜	14	14	14⅜
33¾	22½		Del Lack & W	700	28⅛	28	28	28½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	81	81	81	
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	500	48	48	48	47½
28½	23	1	Diamond Match	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	
40⅞	32	1.25¶	Dome Mines	3600	39⅜	38¾	38¾	39⅛
23	19	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	900	22½	22	22⅛	21½
28½	14¼		Douglas A	1300	25	24½	24⅝	24⅝
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	1200	98	97⅞	97⅞	98⅜
101¼	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	100¾	100¾	100¾	100½
			—E—					
12⅞	5⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	200	10	10	10	10¼
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	400	89¼	88¾	89¼	
22⅞	13⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	700	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19¾
31⅞	18⅞		Elec Auto-Lite	1400	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	28½
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	101	101	101	
7⅛	3⅝		Elec Boat	600	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
7⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
9⅝	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	400	7	7	7½	7
20¼	8¼		Elec Pow & L pf	500	15	14½	14½	14⅝
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	47	47	47	
8¾	4½		Engineers Pub S	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
23½	11⅞		Engineers P S 5pf	300	16½	16	16	
24½	11		Engineers P S ww	200	15⅛	15¼	15¼	15¾
10⅜	8⅛	1	Equitable Off Bldg	600	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜
24⅞	13⅞		Erie RR	300	21½	21¼	21¼	21⅞
28⅛	16		Erie RR 1pf	100	26	26	26	26½
23⅝	9		Evans Products	7600	21¾	21⅛	21¼	21¼
			—F—					
9⅞	4½		Fairbanks pf	70	9⅞	9	9	9⅞
7¾	3		Fairbanks pf ct	80	7¾	7	7¾	7⅞
8¾	6		Fed Motor Tr	400	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
4	1¾		Fed Water Serv	600	3	2⅞	3	2¾
31	22¾	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	29½	29½	29½	30
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T&R	700	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21¾
64⅞	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	900	64⅝	64	64⅜	64⅝
17⅞	9⅞		Follansbee B	400	13	12½	12½	
22	13		Foster-Wheeler	600	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
17¼	12¼		Foundation	300	15½	15⅛	15½	
27⅛	19⅞	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	100	24½	24½	24½	
17⅞	12¼		Fox Film A	2500	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
63	36⅞	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	47	47	47	
50¾	40¾	2	Freeport Texas	900	46	45¾	46	
17	9		Fuller 2pf	40	15	15	15	14½
			—G—					
20	11½		Gamewell	20	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
43⅝	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	600	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
21¾	15⅛		Gen Asphalt	1600	19½	19	19½	
14⅜	11	1	Gen Baking	400	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
108⅝	100½	8	Gen Baking pf	60	103	102	102	
10⅛	5⅜		Gen Bronze	1900	8⅜	8	8⅜	8⅜
6⅛	3⅜		Gen Cable	1900	6	6	6	6
12	6		Gen Cable A	1700	12	12	12	12
31½	14½		Gen Cable pf	900	31½	31	31½	31
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	8200	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛
12¾	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1800	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¼
36⅞	32⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	900	34⅞	34¼	34½	34⅝
1¾	¾		Gen Gas & E A	1200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
61½	52	2.04e	Gen Ital Edison	100	60½	60½	60½	
64⅛	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	58½	58½	58½	58
42	33½	1	Gen Motors	12800	38⅛	37⅜	38	
100	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	98¾	98¼	98½	98½
5⅜	3⅜		Gen Out Ad	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
18½	8¾		Gen Out Ad A	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
17¾	10½	.15b	Gen Print Ink	20	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
3⅞	1⅞		Gen Realty	800	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
23⅞	10⅛		Gen Refractories	100	18	18	18	
19½	12⅛		Gen Refract ct	700	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	600	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
6⅝	4½		Gimbel Bros	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
30	16⅛		Gimbel Bros pf	100	25½	25½	25½	
26½	15⅝	1	Glidden	3600	26⅜	26	26	26⅜
9½	5⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	900	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
22⅞	16¾	1.20*	Gold Dust	2900	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21⅜
18	12⅝		Goodrich	1400	16	15¾	16	16
59⅞	40		Goodrich pf	200	56½	56¼	56¼	56½
41⅞	33⅝		Goodyear	3800	36¼	35⅜	35⅝	35⅞
86¼	75	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	81	81	81	
11⅝	7		Gotham Silk Hos	1500	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	11¼
4½	2¾		Graham Paige	1200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
13⅞	8		Granby	4900	12½	12	12⅜	12⅜
8¾	4		Grand Union	100	7	7	7	
30	23		Granite City Stl	100	30	30	30	
40⅞	34	1	Grant (WT)	600	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝
32⅛	18⅝	1	Great Nor pf	3900	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	28¾
15⅞	11	.50b	Great Nor Ore	500	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
34⅞	25⅞	2.40	Great West Sug	1800	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	29⅝
109	102	7	Great W Sug pf	210	109	108⅜	109	108⅞
30	18		Greene Cananea	10	30	30	30	
16¼	5⅞		Gulf Mobile & N	800	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
35¾	15		Gulf Mobile pf	700	33½	32¾	33½	32¾
			—H—					
8¼	5		Hahn Dept Sto	1100	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	800	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
6⅜	3⅝		Hamilton Watch	60	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24¾	14½		Harbison Walker	200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
47	19¾		Hat Corp pf	10	46½	46½	46½	47
6¾	1¼		Hayes Body	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
96¾	86¾	5	Hazel Atlas	300	92½	92	92	
71½	59	2	Hercules Powder	100	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	69
119¾	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	50	119	119	119	119
57½	48½	3	Hershey Choc	400	56	55¾	56	55⅝
8⅞	5½		Holland Furnace	900	8	7⅞	8	7¾
10⅞	5¾	.12½b	Hollander	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
23¼	11		Houdaille Her A	200	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	
6⅞	3¾		Houdaille Her B	700	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
29¾	21		Houston Oil	800	27¼	26½	26½	27
5⅝	3½		Houston Oil new	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
55½	35½	3	Howe Sound	8700	55½	52½	54½	53⅛
12⅛	7½		Hudson & Man	100	9	9	9	9
24½	13⅞		Hudson Motor	6400	20⅞	20	20	21¼
7¼	4		Hupp Motors	600	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
			—I—					
38⅞	28½		Ill Central	500	32½	32¼	32⅜	32½
64	48¾	4	Ill Central LL	10	64	64	64	
4¾	2⅞		Indian Refining	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3½
96⅞	74¾	5	Indus Rayon	300	82½	82½	82½	82½
73¾	59½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	100	66½	66½	66½	
49¾	40½		Inland Steel	200	44	44	44	
6⅞	4½		Inspiration Cop	200	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
4	2⅛	.10	Insuranshare Md	200	4	4	4	
13¾	7⅞	h	Interboro Rap T	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
4⅜	2¼		Intercon Rubb	400	4	3⅞	4	4⅛
11¼	6		Interlake Iron	200	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
6⅛	2		Int Agr Corp	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
37¼	15		Int Agr ppf	300	32	32	32	
12⅛	5⅜	.20	Int Carriers	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
37¾	28½		Int Cement	800	29	28¾	29	28¾
46⅞	37⅜	.60	Int Harvester	1200	42	41½	42	41⅝
9⅛	4¾		Int Hydroelec	700	8¼	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
28½	21	10b	Int Nickel	2500	28⅛	28	28⅛	28
6	4		Int Pap&Pow A	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
18⅞	10¼		Int Pap&P pf	700	14⅛	14	14	14¼
19	9		Int Print Ink	500	18¾	18¼	18½	18
29½	21	1½	Int Salt	400	29½	29⅜	29½	29⅜
45¾	34		Int Silver	200	41¾	39	41¾	
84½	59	4	Int Silver pf	400	84½	77	81	
17¾	13½		Int Tel & Tel	7500	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞
14⅛	3½		Interstate Dept S	4300	13⅞	12⅞	13¾	12¾
60	21⅝		Int-sta DS pf	300	60	60	60	
			—J—					
47⅞	33	3	Jewel Tea	100	47	47	47	45
66⅜	52⅛		Johns Manville	1200	57½	57	57¼	57⅜
111	101	7	Johns Man pf	10	111	111	111	
77	62		Jones & L'lin pf	120	70½	70	70	70
			—K—					
18¼	13⅞	.25b	Kayser (J) & Co	200	17⅞	17¼	17¾	17¼
20	11		Kelly-Sp 6% pf	600	15	14⅝	14⅞	14¼
4½	2¼		Kelly-Springfield	800	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
21¼	11⅞	.50	Kelvinator Corp	5000	19½	19¼	19½	19½
23	17¾		Kennecott Cop	10500	22⅛	21½	22	21½
29¾	13½		Kinney pf	300	28	28	28	25
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	2700	20⅜	20	20¼	20⅜
111	101	7	Kresge pf	20	110	110	110	110½
55	19		Kresge D S pf	10	52½	52½	52½	52½
32⅞	23¼	1¶	Kroger Groc & B	300	31⅞	31½	31½	32
			—L—					
14⅛	8	.20	Lee Rubber	500	12¾	12½	12½	12½
77½	73⅞	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	75	75	75	
21¼	13		Lehigh Val RR	1000	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¼
78	65⅛	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	
20	17⅛	1.60	Life Saver	500	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	19¾
43⅞	34¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	1000	38	37⅞	38	38½
22⅞	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	400	22½	22⅜	22⅜	22¼
33⅞	26½	1	Liquid Carbonic	500	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	29
34⅞	25¾	1	Loew's Inc	6600	33¼	32¾	33	33⅛
95	72	6½	Loews pf	500	95	94⅛	95	
44¾	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	42	42	42	42
21	15	1¾	Louisville G&E A	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	
61⅛	48¼	1½b	Louisville & N	100	58	58	58	58
3⅜	1¼		Louisiana OR	800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
23½	7¼		Louisiana OR pf	20	19	18½	18½	20
19½	15		Ludlum Steel	500	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¾
97	87½	1.62b	Ludlum Stl cv pf	200	89	89	89	
			—M—					
41¾	30¾	1	Mack Trucks	600	32¾	32	32	32¾
62⅛	47¾	2	Mack (RH) & Co	1000	49¾	49⅜	49½	49
20½	15½	.50b	Magma Copper	2000	20½	19⅞	20½	19⅞
19¾	7⅝		Mallinson pf	20	16½	16½	16½	
8¾	1¾	h	Manati Sug pf	40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32½	20	h	Man Elv gtd	10	30	30	30	
19⅛	15	h	Man Elv mg	500	16¾	16¾	16¾	
20⅛	12¼	.60	Man Shirt	100	17½	17½	17½	
5⅜	4⅜		Marancha Corp	400	5	5	5	5
9	5¾	.40	Marine Mid	800	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
32	21½	2	Marlin-Rockwell	200	28	28	28	
19½	12½		Marshall Field	1700	19⅜	19	19	19⅛
40¾	32¼	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	2000	36	35½	36	35½
42¼	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	800	41½	41¼	41½	41⅛
8¾	4⅝		Maytag	500	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
28	10		Maytag pf ww	300	27½	27½	27½	27¼
92½	49	6	Maytag 1pf	10	91	91	91	90
31⅝	24	2	McCall Corp	1000	29¾	29⅜	29¾	29
4½	1⅛	h	McCror Stores	500	3	2⅞	3	3
25¾	5¼	h	McCrory pf	300	21	21	21	21
7¾	4		McGraw-Hill	100	7½	7½	7½	
50¼	38½	1	McIntyre Porcu	3500	48⅞	48	48½	48⅞
94¼	83⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	400	89¾	89	89	
5⅝	1	h	McLellan Stores	3500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
33⅞	26	1.60	Melville Shoe	700	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	33½
6½	4⅛		Miami Cop	500	6	5⅞	6	5¾
14¾	11⅝	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	1000	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅞
21¾	12¼		Midland Steel	200	18	18	18	
5⅞	2½		Min Moline	300	4½	4½	4½	4¼
3⅜	1⅞		Min SP & SSM	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4¾	1¾		Min SP & SSM pf	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
14⅞	8		Mo Kan & Tex	200	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅞
34⅞	17¾		Mo K&T pf	300	27¼	27	27	26¾
6	3	h	Mo Pacific	200	5	5	5	
9¾	4½	h	Mo Pacific pf	200	8	8	7¾	8⅛
96⅛	75	1¼	Monsanto Chem	300	94¾	94⅜	94¾	
35⅞	21⅞		Montgom Ward	11000	32⅛	31⅝	32	32
70	59	3.87	Morris & Essex	10	70	70	70	
1⅜	⅝		Mother Lode	300	1	1	1	⅞
12	7¼		Moto Met Gauge	800	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
44¾	30		Motor Products	300	35⅜	35	35¾	35¾
16½	9		Motor Wheel	1000	14⅜	14	14⅜	14⅜
14¾	5¼		Mullins Mfg	400	13⅛	13½	13½	
34⅞	12½		Mullins pf	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
25	13¾		Munsingwear	500	24¾	24½	24½	
11⅝	6⅛		Murray Body	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾
			—N—					
32⅛	23	1	Nash Motors	1400	26	25¼	25⅝	26½
8⅞	4¼		Nat Acme	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
13¼	7⅝		Natl Avia Corp	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
12¾	3¼		Nat Bel H pf	700	8¾	8⅜	8½	8⅝
49½	39⅞	2.80	Nat Biscuit	500	42⅞	42¼	42⅜	42⅞
23⅝	10½		Nat Cash Reg	400	19¼	19	19	19⅛
17½	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	2600	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
3	1	h	Nat Dept Stores	100	2	2	2	
19⅞	5	h	Nat Dept S pf	20	14½	14½	14½	
15⅞	8½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	⅜		Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	¾	¾	¾	
58¼	45	1	Nat Steel	800	48¾	48⅛	48¾	48
18¾	15	.60	Nat Tea	200	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
22¾	6½		Neisner Bros	700	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
47½	17	.60	J J Newbury Co	1500	47½	44½	46¾	44½
13	6		Newport Indus	300	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
45¼	31½		NY Central	4600	36¼	35⅞	36	35¾
2⅜	1⅞		NY Cent Rts	18400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
34¾	17½		NY C & StL pf	100	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	32¼
1¼	½		NY Investors	100	¾	¾	¾	
24⅝	14¼		NY NH & H	900	19⅛	18⅞	19	19¼
37⅞	23½		NY NH & H pf	100	32	32	32	32¼
11⅞	8		NY Ont & W	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
22⅞	11⅝	.40	NY Shipbldg	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½
99	82	1	NY Steam 6%	80	99	99	99	99
44½	33¼	.50e	Noranda M	9600	44½	43¾	44	44⅜
3	1¼		Norfolk & South	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
181	161	8	Norfolk & West	200	177¾	177	177	
25¼	13⅝	.50j	NorthAmerican	900	19	18½	18⅝	18¾
43	34	3	North Amer pf	200	42¼	41⅜	42¼	
8¾	4⅛		No Am Aviation	1200	6¼	6	6¼	
35½	21⅛		Northern Pacific	7000	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	33⅞
42½	34	3	Northwestern Tel	100	41	41	41	
4½	2⅜		Norwalk Tire	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
			—O—					
15⅞	12⅜		Ohio Oil	300	13¾	13½	13½	
7	3⅝		Oliver Farm Eq	100	5	5	5	
27⅞	12		Oliver F E ppf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	
19⅞	14¾	.60	Otis Elevator	500	16	15⅝	16	15¾
101	92	6	Otis Elev pf	20	100	100	100	
8	4⅛		Otis Steel	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
94	78¼	3	Owens Ill Glass	400	86⅛	85⅞	86	86⅛
			—P—					
6⅝	2		Pacific Coast	60	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6½	2		Pacific Coast 2pf	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅞	15½	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	600	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19¼
37	23⅛	3	Pacific Lighting	100	35	35	35	
85½	72	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	100	80	80	80	87
8⅛	6⅛		Pac W Oil Corp	500	8	7¾	7¾	
6⅝	3⅞		Packard Motor	4900	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
2½	1¼		Panhandle P & R	1800	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
21½	13		Panhandle pf	10	20½	20½	20½	20
5⅝	1¾	h	Paramnt Pub ctfs	13400	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
35½	24		Park & Tilford	1100	32¾	32¼	32¼	32⅝
6⅞	3⅛		Park Utah	1800	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	1		Parmalee Trans	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
4¼	1½		Pathe Exchange	2200	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
21½	17⅞		Peerless Motor	300	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
64	56½	2	Penick & Ford	100	58	58	58	
7¾	3⅛		Penn Dixie Cem	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
67⅞	51⅛	1.20	Penney (JC)	500	66¼	66	66	65¾
108	103½	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	106	106	106	
34⅛	29¼	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	5200	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	35⅛
14½	9	.50	Petroleum	400	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
18¾	14⅝	.25b	Phelps Dodge	900	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝
6⅝	3¼		Phila & Reading	600	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
21	9		Phillips Jones	300	17⅞	17¾	17¾	18½
20	15⅛	.25b	Phillips Pet	3300	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19¾
6½	2		Pierce-Arrow	700	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
1⅜	¾		Pierce Oil	400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
2	1¼		Pierce Pet	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
24⅞	18⅝	1	Pillsbury Flour	600	25	24⅞	25	24½
42½	30		Pitts Coal pf	100	37	37	37	
11⅝	7		Pitts Screw&Bolt	900	10¼	10	10	10½
16¾	12⅝		Plymouth Oil	1800	14⅛	13¾	14¾	14
29⅞	21	1	Postal Tel pf	100	24	24	24	24¼
5½	1⅞		Pressed Steel Car	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
22	6⅞		Pressed Stl2C pf	200	16	16	16	
41¼	34	1.50	Procter & Gam	100	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	36
109	102½	5	Proster & G pf	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	
1¼	¼		Prod & Refiners	300	1	¾	1	
6⅞	2½		Prod & Ref pf	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	⅞
45	34	2.80	Public Service	900	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
59⅝	50¼	3	Pullman	1200	56½	56	56	56¼
14⅝	10¼		Pure Oil	3600	13¼	13	13	13⅛
80	58¾		Pure Oil pf	10	73½	73½	73½	
19¾	12¼	1	Purity Bakeries	300	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
			—R—					
9⅛	6½		Radio Corp Amer	6400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
26¼	15		Radio pf B	3200	25⅛	24⅜	25	24¾
4¼	2¼	h	Radio-Keith-O	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
23	16	1	Raybestos Man	300	21	20⅞	20⅞	21
38	33⅛	2	Reading 1pf	100	37½	37½	37½	
36	29⅛	2	Reading 2pf	200	36	36	36	36
14	8⅜		Real Silk Hosiery	100	11	11	11	11½
6	2⅛		Reis & Co	1100	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4½
38¾	13½		Reis & Co pf	600	34½	33½	33½	34¼
13⅞	6⅞		Remington Rand	700	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅜
5½	3⅛		Reo Motors	5400	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
25¾	16		Republic I & S	3000	22¼	21⅝	22	21⅞
67⅛	39		Repub I&S pf	400	60	59½	60	59½
11⅞	5		Revere Cop&Br	400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
71¼	46		Revere C&B pf	20	71	70½	71	
24	15½	1	Reynolds Metal	6200	24	22⅝	23¾	22⅜
12⅝	6½		Reynolds Spring	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
13½	9		Ritter Dental M	400	10⅞	10¾	10¾	11
31¼	26⅜		Roan Antip CM	500	30	29⅝	30	29¼
10⅛	4	.20b	Rossia In Co Am	300	8	8	8	8¼
			—S—					
56	44	3	Safeway Stores	500	54	53½	53½	53⅜
102¾	84¾	6	Safeway S 6%	80	102⅜	101¼	102⅜	101
110	98⅛	7	Safeway S 7%	300	110	108⅛	108⅛	109⅛
27⅞	20⅛		St Joseph Lead	400	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	23
4⅞	2⅜	h	St L & SF	1800	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
6⅛	2¼	h	St L & SF pf	3200	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅝
2	1	h	Seaboard Air L	1200	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1⅜
3⅛	1¾	h	Seaboard A L pf	300	3	3	3	3
38⅛	25⅝	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	3400	37	36½	36½	37
4⅞	2⅝		Seagrave	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
51¼	40½		Sears Roebuck	2100	49½	48⅞	48⅞	49¼
2	1	h	Seneca Cop	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
8¼	4¾		Servel Inc	6500	7⅝	7¼	7½	7⅝
13¼	5⅛		Sharon Stl Hoop	200	11⅛	11	11⅛	
13⅞	6¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	600	12¼	12	12⅛	12⅛
11½	7¾		Shell Union Oil	400	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
24⅛	17		Simmons	1300	21⅜	21	21¼	21¼
11⅞	7⅛		Skelly Oil	900	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
15	6⅜		Snider Packing	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
19⅞	15⅛	.15b	Socony Vacuum	4300	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	17
22⅞	15¼	2	So Calif Edison	800	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
33¾	18½		Southern Pacific	4200	28	27½	27½	28
39⅞	31⅞	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	800	35⅞	35½	35½	35½
36½	23¾		Southern Ry	2100	32¼	32	32⅛	32¾
40⅞	27⅜		Southern Ry pf	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½
8	3⅜		Sparks Withing	500	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
24½	15¾	1	Spencer Kellogg	200	22	22	22	22¼
11⅜	5⅞		Sperry Corp	7300	10¾	10⅜	10½	10½
61¾	19		Spieg May Stern	900	59	58⅛	59	58½
25¼	20⅜	1	Stand Brands	5300	22½	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
17	6⅝		Stand Gas & El	500	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12½
1¾	⅞		Stand Investing	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
42⅞	35⅛	1	Stand Oil Calif	1900	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	37⅜
106¼	96½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	300	106¼	106⅛	106¼	105½
38	33¾	1	Stand Oil Kan	500	37	36½	37	37
50⅛	49⅜	2	Stand Oil NJ	2400	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	46⅜
3	1⅜		Sterling Secur	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	6¼		Stewart Warner	300	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9
13¼	6		Stone & Webster	800	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9½
9⅜	4⅜	h	Studebaker	500	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
61½	51½	1	Sun Oil	200	61	60⅞	60⅞	
110½	100	6	Sun Oil pf	20	109½	109½	109½	
3	1¾		Superior Oil	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅛
			—T—					
15¼	10¾	1	Telautograph	100	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
6¾	4⅛		Tennessee Corp	200	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
24⅝	23⅛	1	Texas Corp	1800	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	27½
43¼	34½	2	Texas Gulf Sul	600	38¼	38	38	38
6⅛	3⅛		Texas & Pac Coal	4300	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾
12	6¾		Texas & P Land	6100	9¼	8⅞	9	9⅝
9⅛	5¾		Thermoid	800	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7
20⅛	13⅛		Thompson Prod	200	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
5½	3		Thompson Star	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
12	8½		Tide Water Asso	4800	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
77½	64½	2½g	Tide W Asso pf	600	77½	77	77½	77
90¼	80	5	Tide Wat Oil pf	200	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
7⅝	3⅞		Timken-Detroit	2100	7¼	7	7	7
41	29½	.60	Timken Roller	1200	38¼	35	35	35⅛
8½	6½	.12½b	Transamerica	600	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
13½	8½		Transue & Wil	300	11	10¾	11	
6¾	4⅜		Tri Continental	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
76½	60¼	6	Tri Cont pf	100	68	68	68	68
40	33	2.50	Trico Products	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	
3½	1⅝		Truax Traer Coal	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
9⅝	4⅞		Truscon Steel	400	7¾	7¼	7¾	
4⅜	1⅜		Twin City R T	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
			—U—					
51½	36	1	Underwd El Fish	1000	46	45¼	45¼	
60⅞	43	1	Union Bag & P	200	53¾	53½	53¾	53⅛
50⅞	41½	1	Union Carbide	800	45⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅞
20½	15⅞	1	Union Oil Calif	400	18	17½	18	18⅛
21	15⅝	1.20	Union Tank Car	300	19¼	19	19¼	19
37⅜	17⅝		United Air & Tr	3800	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	22¾
27½	23	1.60	United Biscuit	600	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	25⅞
8⅞	4½		United Corp	1800	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
37⅞	24¾	3	United Corp pf	300	33¾	33⅜	33¾	33⅛
6⅛	3⅜		United Dyewood	820	6⅜	6	6⅜	6¼
65	62	7	United Dyewd pf	10	65	65	65	
5⅝	3⅛		United El Coal	400	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅛
70	59	2¶	United Fruit	800	69⅞	69	69½	69
20⅛	14¼	1.20	United Gas Im	400	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	16¾
94¾	86	5	United Gas I pf	100	93	93	93	93
15¼	8¼		US & For Sec	400	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
50⅛	37½	1	US Gypsum	300	43	42	43	
125	115	7	US Gypsum pf	20	125	125	125	
8⅝	4⅝		US Hoffman M	200	7½	7¼	7½	7⅛
64¾	50		US Indus Alco	100	52	52	52	52½
19¾	14		US Leather A	100	17½	17½	17½	17
33	18	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	600	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
18⅜	16½	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19
12¾	7¾		US Realty	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
21⅞	14¾		US Rubber	800	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	20
48	24⅛		US Rubber 1pf	700	45	44½	44½	45¾
135½	96⅜	1¶	US Smelt R&M	1100	131	128½	129¼	128¼
61⅛	54½	3.50	US Smelt pf	200	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	60¾
59⅞	46		US Steel	2100	52⅜	51⅞	52¼	51¾
94½	88	2	US Steel pf	200	93¼	93	93¼	92
45	16		Univ Pictures pf	60	45	40	45	
3	1¼		Univ Pipe & Rad	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
5⅜	2⅝		Utilities P&Lt A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1⅞	1		Vadsco Sales	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
			—V—					
31¾	21		Vanadium	300	27	26½	27	26½
10	4½		Van Raalte	200	8⅛	8	8⅛	
98	54¼	7	Van Raalte pf	120	57	56⅞	57	57
78	65	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	71	71	71	
79	52	3b	Vulcan Detin	30	71⅞	70	71⅞	72
110	92	7	Vulcan pf	10	101½	101½	101½	102
			—W—					
6¾	3⅛	h	Wabash pf A	1100	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
6⅞	2¾		Walworth	300	5	5	5	
36	27½	2	Ward Baking pf	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	
8¼	4⅞		Warner Bros A	2300	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7½
3⅞	1⅝		Warner Quinlan	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13⅜	9⅜		Warren Bros	300	11	10¾	11	11
31	24¼		Warren F & P	400	24	23¾	23¾	
27⅜	15¾	.50	Wesson Oil	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞
70½	51¾	7	W Penn El 7%	10	70	70	70	70
107	89½	7	W Penn Pw 7%	60	107	106⅛	106¼	
6¼	3		Westn Dairy P A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17¼	8¾		Westn Maryland	200	15⅛	15	15⅛	15¼
8½	2¾		Westn Pacific	300	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
17½	4⅝		Westn Pac pf	1800	13¾	13⅛	13½	13¼
66⅞	51½		Westn Union	1800	57	56	56	56⅞
36	26¾	1	Westing Air Br	300	32⅛	32	32⅛	32
47¼	35¾	1	Westing Elec	1000	38¼	37⅝	38	38⅛
92	83½	3.50	Westing El pf	80	87	87	87	87
29	19		Wheeling Steel	200	25⅜	25	25⅜	
28½	16⅝		White Motor	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	
28⅝	24	2	White Rock	200	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28¼
3⅞	1½		White Sew M	200	3	2⅞	3	2¾
9¼	5⅛		White Sew M pf	400	8¾	7¾	7¾	8⅜
5⅜	3⅞		Wilcox Oil & G	300	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
8⅞	0¾		Wilson & Co	1000	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
24⅜	12¼		Wilson & Co A	800	24½	23½	24¼	23⅞
81½	53	3½g	Wilson & C pf	900	81½	79⅜	81⅛	80
53⅞	41¼	2.40	Woolworth	800	51⅜	51	51	51¼
95	16⅞		Wright Aero	40	59	58⅞	58⅞	58
61¼	54½	3½	Wrigley	100	61½	61¼	61½	61¼
			—Y—					
7¼	4⅛		Yellow Truck	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	7
33¾	21½		Youngstown	1300	29	28	28½	28
			—Z—					
4¾	3		Zenith Radio	100	3½	3½	3½	

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Plus scrip. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—The market acts as if it were waiting for Mr. Roosevelt to return from his fishing trip! As a matter of fact, I imagine that most speculators are awaiting his return, or are awaiting word of what his plans are, before actively entering the market.

From a technical standpoint the market is perched on a shelf and could move in either direction. The odds probably favor the down side and stocks suggest in their fluctuations that the pressure is gaining weight on the upper side. Unless news developments change I should expect that stocks would fall of their own weight and inertia.

Referring to the chart which appeared here Saturday it will be noticed that the lower edge of the shelf is just above the 64 level, and if stocks close below this level it will tend to confirm the thought of the set-back. In the great majority of stocks Friday's lows are critical.

It is useless to arrive at decided opinions on the day-to-day trends until the market shows the way. The change in our average of 20 sensitive stocks for last week showed a difference of only about half a point. A half point gain in six days is not indicative of great market enthusiasm. On the other hand, of course, there was no attempt last week to "sell the market." As a week it was a stand-off with the probability that the technical structure was weakened somewhat—that is, was additionally overbought.

There should be some indications at the close today, or at the latest, tomorrow. Markets seldom spend so many days in one area without revealing hints of the balance of supply or demand for stocks. A weak close today would not be favorable.

Steel Contracted For 25 P.C. Above Previous Quarter

CLEVELAND, April 9—Stimulated by price advances ranging from $2 to $8 a ton effective this week for the second quarter, following the recent increase in iron and steel wages, consumer commitments for steel last week rose to an unexpectedly high level, states the magazine Steel.

Steel makers estimate tonnage contracted for exceeds by 25 per cent that booked in the first quarter, and the heaviest of any second quarter since the beginning of the depression.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; motors ease; metals rally.

Bonds: Steady; rails improve.

Curb: Irregular; trade stagnant.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; changes narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; local and foreign selling; lower cables.

Sugar: lower; disappointing spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Irregular; uncertainty regarding legislation.

Corn: Higher; rural offerings small.

Cattle: Steady to 25 lower, weighty steers topped at $7.65.

Hogs: 15-20 lower, top $4.15.

Foreign

London—Gold mining shares monopolized traders' attention on the stock exchange today, dealings in West African issues approaching boom conditions with prices advancing, although they closed below their best. German bonds and gilt-edged securities eased, transactions commencing in the new British Government conversion loan at a quarter discount. Industrials and transatlantic stocks were cheerful. The market closed steady.

Paris—Strength in Rentes, resulting from the diminishing opposition of civil functionaries and war veterans to the economy decrees, raised prices generally. The market was active, and closed strong.

Berlin—After a quiet start, trading on the Boerse assumed a more cheerful aspect, and prices were sustained although the interest of the public was hesitant.

Sees Modification Of Securities Act

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Governor Eugene Black of the Federal Reserve Board told reporters today he expected some drastic modifications in the Securities Act.

He made this statement—the first of that tenor by a high administration official—shortly after the Senate Banking Committee by 10 to 8 had voted to create a new commission to regulate the exchanges.

International Paper

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—International Paper & Power Company reports that consolidated gross revenue in 1933 was $135,338,295, compared with $129,531,271 in 1932; consolidated net revenue available for interest, depreciation, etc., was $41,820,638, compared with $37,111,048; and a net loss for the year of $3,939,269 after all charges including depreciation, compared with a net loss of $8,757,728 in 1932.

Equipment Inquiries

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Current railway equipment inquiries include 200 hopper cars of 70-ton capacity for the Central of Georgia. The Gulf, Mobile & Northern is planning to enter the market for 200 freight cars, while the Boston & Maine has asked builders to submit bids on five or ten locomotives.

Clearing House Statement

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $1,356,900 (increase); total net demand deposits (average), $110,288,000 (increase); time deposits (average), $1,764,000 (increase); clearings week ending today, $4,478,991,480; clearings week ending March 31, $2,686,671,836.

S. H. Kress March Sales

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Sales of S. H. Kress & Co. for the month were $6,330,794, an increase of $2,244,026, or 54.9 per cent. As compared with March, 1932, the increase was 19.7 per cent.

New British Treasury Loan

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Dealings began today in the new British Treasury 3 per cent loan of £150,000,000, subscribed within two hours last week, at a discount of ¼ of 1 per cent.

Lead Price Up

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced the price of lead 10 points to 4.10 cents a pound, New York.

Hopes Germany's Bondholders Will Accept Moratorium

BASEL, Switzerland, April 9 (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, today expressed the hope that Germany's creditors would accept a moratorium on the transfer out of Germany of funds for the amortization and interest payments on long-term private debts.

On arriving here for a conference with creditors, he denied that he asked new loans, saying: "But I hope an agreement between Germany and her creditors will be possible to enable Germany to remain a big customer for raw materials, for only in that way can she pay her debts."

Dr. Schacht added: "The present situation seems to make an adjournment of transfers inevitable."

He explained that Germany lacks sufficient foreign exchange to make payments.

"I never ask for new credits," he said, "I want to pay the old debts; not make new ones."

U. S. Dollar Lower At $5.17⅝ to Pound

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—The United States dollar depreciated ¾ cent to the pound today, closing at $5.17⅝ to the pound, as compared with Saturday's close of $5.16⅞.

Early offerings made the opening rate of $5.18, the day's worst, after which a moderate support helped a gradual hardening.

Gold currencies weakened against the British pound, and the French franc closed at 78.44 to the pound, contrasted with Saturday's 78.34.

Small offerings of gold valued at £115,000 ($595,700) were sold at a decline of 3d. a fine ounce—134s. 4d. ($34.79).

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—The United States dollar lost ½ centime today, closing at 15.1575 francs (6.59 cents to the franc) as compared with Saturday's final quotation of 15.1625 francs (6.599 cents). It opened today at 15.15 francs (6.60 cents).

BERLIN, April 9 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.505 marks (39.90 cents to the mark) on the Foreign Exchange Market today as compared with Saturday's quotation of 2.508 marks (39.81 cents).

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	11.98	12.01	11.96	11.96
July	12.09	12.11	12.05	12.05
October	12.23	12.25	12.19	12.20
December	12.30	12.35	12.29	12.30
January	12.37	12.39	12.35	12.35

Spots 12.15, off 10 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	6.06	6.04	6.05	6.05
July	6.04	6.07	6.03	6.03
October	6.01	6.03	6.00	6.00
December	6.00	6.03	6.00	6.00
January	6.00	6.03	5.99	6.00

Tone at close steady.

Kelvinator Corp. Shipments

DETROIT, April 9—Kelvinator Corporation reports that March shipments of 30,009 units brought the total shipments for the first six months of the company's present fiscal year up to a point 79 per cent ahead of the best previous first half in its history and more than 100 per cent over the like period last year.

Most Favorable Position of Oil Since Year 1927

Review Points Out Three Developments of Great Importance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—Three important developments during the past week have placed the oil industry in the most favorable position it has occupied since 1927 when the Seminole Field came in, according to the current number of the T. S. Hose petroleum review, which states that "it would appear that the industry has put its house in order and that an increase in the price of crude of 50 cents a barrel may be anticipated in the not far distant future."

"The three developments are, in the order of their importance, (1) Government regulation governing the reduction of surplus stocks of gasoline without interfering with the production of crude, (2) staying of the decision of Judge Bryant granting an injunction against federal oil enforcement officers by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, (3) stepping into the breach created by the lack of federal authority by the State of Texas Railroad Commission which "over night changed from an organization of questionable efficiency to a highly efficient regulatory body and cut down the supply of 'hot oil' to a minimum."

"The benefits that have been enjoyed by the industry since last September under the able regulation of the oil administrator, Secretary Harold L. Ickes, and his efficient and practical assistant, James A. Moffett, are well known in petroleum and financial circles," says the review. "While the price of crude oil under this able supervision increased approximately 250 per cent, the statistical position of the industry was being continually undermined because of injunctions obtained by the 'racketeering element' and the greed of a few 'racketeering refiners.'"

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Bar silver	46½c	46⅛c	36¾c
Time loans—			
60 days	¾@1	¾@1	1½
90 days	¾@1	¾@1	1½
4 months	¾@1	¾@1	1½
5-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	1½@1¼

Bankers' Acceptance Market

60 to 90 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	1 @ ⅞
4 months	½@ ⅜	¾@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
6 months	¾@ ⅝	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅞@ 15/16	9/16@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	15/16@1	⅝@ 9/16	1 @1 1/16
Bar gold	134s 4d	134s 7d	128s 3d
Bar silver	19 13/16d	19 13/16d	18⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2¼	2½
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3½	London	2
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	5½
New York	2	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	2½	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	2½
Athens	7	Sofia	7½
Bombay	3½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	2½	Vienna	5
Berne	2	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.17⅝	$5.15	$8.2397
Cables	5.17⅝	5.15⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0660	.0661	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2340	.2343	.2354
Italy—lira	.0860	.0861	.0891
Germany—mark	.3971	.3986	.4433
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.1416	.1416	.0500
Denmark—krone	.2315	.2300	.4537
Finland—finm'k	.0225	.0225	.0426
Greece—dr'chma	.0095	.0095½	.0220
Holland—florin	.6789	.6780	.6806
Hungary—pengo	.3960	.3960	.2961
Norway—krone	.2605	.2585	.4537
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0465	.0465	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0103	.0103	.0101
Spain—peseta	.1367	.1368	.3267
Sweden—krona	.2672	.2657	.4537
Switz'l'd—franc	.3238	.3243	.3267
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3906	.3893	*
Shanghai—dol	.3513	.3488	*
India—rupee	.3940	.3885	.6180
Japan—yen	.3050	.3030	.8440
Java—florin	.6810	.6790	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.8439
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.6075	.6063	.5678
South America			
Argentine—dol	.3453	.3436	1.6334
Brazil—milreis	.0863	.0860	.2025
Chile—peso	.1050	.1046	.2060
Peru—sol	.2288	.2330	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.8090	.8075	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.007	1.0070	1.6391
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc, on the days indicated compare:

	Sat	Fri	Thurs	Wed	YrAgo
High	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.6	99.63
Low	100.4	100.4	100.16	100.4	99.60
Last	100.5	100.5	100.3	100.5	99.63

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.36 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 6: Receipts, $19,806,211; expenditures, $39,683,943; balance, $4,711,680,817; customs receipts for the month, $4,226,165. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,364,062,827; expenditures, $5,038,193,424 (including $3,007,888,110 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,674,130,597. Gold assets, $7,717,246,186.

Cotton Prices Off

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Cotton was quiet in a narrow market today. Prices were lower under a continuation of May liquidation and moderate foreign selling of the later months. With the trade awaiting conference action on the Bankhead control bill, business otherwise was limited and up to 2 p. m. fluctuations had been confined to a range of 3 to 5 points. July sold off from 12.12 to 12.08, and at the beginning of the last hour was within a point of the low, with the general market about 3 to 7 points net lower.

Financial: News and Comment

Exchange Gains Important Point In Control Bill

Roosevelt Demand Is Ignored—Commission of Three to Regulate

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange scored a smashing victory in the Senate Banking Committee today by a 10 to 8 vote to create a new commission to regulate the exchanges instead of giving jurisdiction to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Trade Commission.

The committee adopted an amendment to the stock market bill offered by Senator Glass (D., Va.) upsetting plans of the bill's authors and President Roosevelt to have the exchanges regulated by the two existing governmental agencies.

As it now stands, a commission of three members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, would be set up to exercise all the powers the bill originally proposed to turn over to the Reserve Board and the Trade Commission.

Friends of the original legislation planned to carry their fight to the Senate floor, and with President Roosevelt's expressed support, were hopeful of final victory.

Opponents of the bill as originally drafted also scored an important victory by the same margin in adopting a motion by Senator Adams (D.) Colo., to eliminate the vital introductory section of the bill outlining its purposes for constitutional reasons.

Senator Glass, who voted to strike out this section, immediately entered a motion to reconsider the action, however, on the ground that some substitute wording should be adopted.

One of the warmest battles over the stock market bill when it first came out was centered on the proposal for control by the Federal Trade Commission, with the stock exchange and other critics asking for a new and separate agency.

Friends of the legislation believed this had been settled, however, when President Roosevelt let it be known he favored administration by the trade commission.

The vote by which the Glass motion for a separate commission was carried was:

For: Glass, Bulkley, Reynolds, McAdoo and Adams, Democrats, and Goldsborough, Townsend, Walcott, Carey and Kean, Republicans.

Against: Fletcher, Wagner, Costigan, Byrnes and Bankhead, Democrats, and Norbeck, Couzens and Steiwer, Republicans.

Only Senators Barkley (D., Kentucky) and Gore (D., Oklahoma) were not recorded.

Despite the importance of this vote, the warmest battle of the day came over the introductory clause of the bill.

A motion by Senator Byrnes (D., South Carolina) to condense the language, which has been characterized as a "stump speech," was dost on a tie vote, 9 to 9.

Byrnes amendment, modified by Senator Carey (R., Wyoming), then lost again 7 to 9.

The final vote eliminating the section entirely was 10 to 8.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Enlarged federal regulatory powers over grain exchanges and eventual broadening of the authority to cover cotton and other non-grain commodity marts were recommended to the House Agriculture Committee today by Chester H. Gray, legislative representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The committee also received a letter from W. L. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, indorsing the regulatory bill by Chairman Jones (D., Tex.).

Myers referred particularly to the proposed amending of the Grain Futures Act to prohibit a board of trade which is a contract market from excluding a cooperative that meets the regular conditions until its case has been decided upon by the courts.

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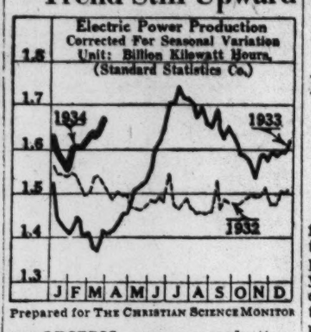
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 16

70th ANNIVERSARY
ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
Write for folder of 70 Years of Progressive Banking
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 16

Electric Production Trend Still Upward



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELECTRIC power production maintains its position well above the figures of the last two years.

Note that the trend is upward in contrast with the spring record of 1932 and 1933.

Japan Endeavoring To Overcome Chile's 'Sales Resistance'

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 9 (AP)—Japanese commercial penetration of South America, which has encountered some opposition in Chile, is now being featured by visits to this continent of a number of prominent Orientals. Official reports from Tokyo state that their Imperial Highnesses, the Prince and Princess Tsunenori Kaya, of the Japanese Royal household, will soon visit Chile.

There is every indication that Japan is concentrating great efforts to overcome the "sales resitance," put up by Chile against the Nipponese drive to capture the textile markets of Latin America. Chile may be regarded as the weakest link in the Japanese chain of peaceful penetration on this continent. She has never encouraged Oriental immigration, with the result that while Peru and Brazil today have large Japanese colonies, there are less than 700 of the Orientals in Chile.

The Okada trade mission, composed of Osaka cotton textile manufacturers, has come and gone. Publicity was sparse and the results of the mission not very apparent. S. Yamanashi, a member of the editorial staff of the newspaper Jiji Shimpo, is the latest of the stream of Japanese visitors. He is staying in Chile for two months "looking over the trade situation," before going to Argentina to visit the countries on the East coast. The new Japanese minister to Santiago, Makoto Yano, who has just presented his credentials, immediately after the ceremony declared to the press the high esteem in which Chile was held throughout Japan and spoke of strengthening the ties between the two countries.

Meanwhile the Kanebo and Itoh manufacturing groups are touring the country for textile orders.

No Recession In Chicago Business After Easter Rush

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 9—Business as a whole in Chicago last week showed none of the let-down that had been anticipated after the Easter rush, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Retailers, as a whole, report turnover continuing the pace of last month.

Usually good spring weather, combined with school holidays, found State Street and other retails centers crowded with purchasers of clothing, household furnishings, garden equipment and other seasonal lines. In like fashion, residential repairs appear to be creating a good market in the lumber, paint and other affected industries.

Wholesale activity locally spurted with the advent of early arrivals for the annual spring market week program sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce. The middlemen, who represent practically all sections of the Middle West, appear unanimous in their estimate that for the next two months, at least, retail business will be as good, if not better, than that of the like two months of 1931.

Expected reactions to curtailment of employment under the CWA have failed to show much realization. Some of the slack has been taken up in the steel and other manufacturing circles. Wage increases, reported in certain of the city's larger factories, have also helped to balance the employment cut.

Utilities continue to improve. This is particularly noticeable in the telephone and street car companies. Slight recessions in freight loadings on local railroads have been offset to a degree by a pick-up in suburban passenger traffic.

Congoleum-Nairn Raises Wages of Plant Workers

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., manufacturers of congoleum rugs, announces a 10 per cent increase in the hourly wage rate paid to all plant employees working on an hourly basis, effective today.

With the increase, the company said, the minimum hourly rate paid to ordinary laborers will be 50 cents. Approximately 2000 employees in the company's plants at Kearney and Camden, N. J., and Marcus Hook, Pa., are affected.

Graham-Paige Raises Prices on Most Models

DETROIT, April 9 (AP)—Automobile price increases were announced April 7 by the Graham-Paige Motors Corporation on all its standard six cylinder models excepting a convertible coupe. The increase, $50 on each type, is effective April 9.

Graham-Paige is the eleventh company to announce increases during the week.

Says Schacht's Plea on Debt Status Is Not Wholly Valid

Institute Asserts Drop in German Trade Resulting in Lessened Ability to Pay Due in Part to Nation's Own Tariff and Social Policies

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—Despite the fact that Germany has reduced its total external indebtedness by 50 per cent in the course of only 3½ years, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, has contended for some time that Germany, under present conditions, is unable to pay the interest on its obligations in full.

In a survey of the status of the German debts, the Alexander Hamilton Institute presents the reasons why the country has been able to reduce its debt so materially and why the development of Germany's foreign trade has been so unfavorable, which is the basis for Dr. Schacht's recent intimation that the debts of Germany now outstanding should be canceled in order to pave the way for a new deal in international trade and international finance.

"The United States did not receive any reparations from Germany and the German issues floated in the United States were used primarily to expand and rehabilitate German private industry," it continues. "It was American money furnished by the bondholders which enabled Germany to reorganize its industrial equipment and to increase the productive capacity of the country.

"American bondholders will keenly resent any attempt to saddle them with the cost of the reparations which were imposed by the Treaty of Versailles on the German nation," the Institute states.

The total German external indebtedness has declined sharply from the peak of 26,500,000,000 reishsmarks in June, 1930, to about 14,600,000,000 reichsmarks on Jan. 1, 1934, as the result of a combination of circumstances, according to the Institute.

"In the first place, the reichsmark equivalent of debts in foreign currencies has been greatly reduced by the depreciation of the pound sterling and the dollar," it says. Secondly, there has been extraordinary redemption of bonds, and even under the transfer moratorium, instituted on July 1, 1933, "many German corporations are continuing to purchase bonds in the market for cancellation."

"Finally, there has been a large scale repatriation of German external bonds. This repurchase of bonds by German nationals has been facilitated not only by the comparatively low prices at which they have been selling in foreign markets, but also by the 'supplementary exports' arrangements authorized by the Reichsbank.

Discussing the unfavorable development of Germany's foreign trade, the institute points out that the export surplus steadily dwindled during 1933 and in the first two months of 1934 there was actually an excess of imports over exports of 56,800,000 reichsmarks. This resulted in a steady decline in the Reichsbank's gold holding to only 266,000,000 reichsmarks in the middle of March, as compared with 739,000,000 a year ago.

The Institute gives three reasons for this decline in trade:

First, the depreciation of the leading currencies such as the pound, the dollar and the yen "has made heavy inroads on Germany's exports in world markets." This, however," says the Institute, "is not of such great importance since the German exporters have been able to make use of 'blocked' marks, scrip and security repatriation in such a manner as to place them on practically the same basis as exporters in countries with depreciated currencies.

A second reason is the sharp decline in German trade with Russia, due partly to the "strained political relationships between the two countries and partly to the endeavor of the Soviet Government to improve its trade relations with other nations, particularly the United States and England."

"The third reason is that shortly after the coming into power of the National Socialist Party, tariffs on a number of agricultural commodities were raised which in turn affected adversely exports to the Scandinavian countries and Finland," the Institute continues. It concludes:

"It is therefore obvious that the blame for the decline in German exports cannot be placed entirely on the other nations, since it is due at least in part to the tariff and social policies adopted by the present German Government."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It may seem strange that Wall Street should do so much minding of Washington's business and pay so much attention to politics as it is now doing. But in so far as the country has abandoned the let-alone system of economics, the business community here is bound to stay as preoccupied with politics as the political center of the country is preoccupied with business. Wall Street had large political questions on its mind during the week.

It wondered how soon Congress would adjourn. May 15 has been widely named but the Street is skeptical. Too many Administration bills are pending. They include the tax bill, the tariff bill, the permanent air mail bill, the stock exchange control bill, the small-credits bills, the communications bill, the Wagner company union bill, the extension of the NRA license clause, the unemployment insurance bill, the $2,000,000,000 public works for which the President wants an appropriation, and some of the regular annual appropriations.

Only with unquestioning acceptance by Congress of White House leadership, the Street thinks, could this mess of bills be put through in six weeks. But Congress is obviously no longer willing to give this loyalty. As it shakes off being treated like a Victorian child, it does more puttering around, as puzzled as the rest of the country about what to do. But the Street thinks that if the session does not end in a few weeks, large Congressional appropriations over the President's veto for bonus, silver, and the like will come. Therefore it is thought that the Administration will have to give up some of its program to save the budget.

Antagonism to Experiments

This is important to the Street because sentiment is becoming crystallized against further noble experiments with the prohibition of one kind of business practice after another. Wall Street enthusiasm for the President is well-nigh evaporated as a result of proposals of recent weeks. Although the financial district here contains the business and professional agents of the most conservative people in the country, there was last year a large body of opinion in the Street that considered the President as the man of the hour, who with a confident albeit a rather high hand would encourage the country out of its depression. The managed currency proposal split off some of these Wall Street supporters, the gold act a few more, the air mail blunder a great many more, the Wagner company union bill many more, and the stock control bill perhaps most of the rest. The notion is now pretty generally held in the Street that the President has all the power that it is safe for a business community to let him have, and that his reform ideas are becoming a menace to business and to recovery. Hence the Street feels that if political exigencies force the Administration to forgo some of its favored legislation in order to keep Congress out of the cupboard, recovery prospects will be much improved.

Committees Bewildered

The obvious bewilderment into which the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee have fallen over the Stock Exchange control bill is therefore a matter of considerable satisfaction in the Street. Undoubtedly no source of news was of more immediate interest to the Street during the week than the Washington reports out of these committees. Many really hope that the bill will not go through at all. Others hope that the margin requirements will not be entirely rewritten or turned over to the Reserve Banks' discretion.

The President's Attitude

The confusion of the two committees was probably more responsible than anything else for the almost unprecedented performance of the Stock Exchange in registering eight days' successive though slow movements of stock prices in the same direction. The Street is doing everything possible to get the teeth taken out of the bill, bringing all the political pressure it can muster. The Stock Exchange's inquiry into recent operation in 15 stocks, reported during the week, is not exactly being done for effect, but a lot of people here think that it will help convince the country's voters that the exchange is able and willing to keep its floor clear of the more obvious ways of playing on small gamblers' hopes.

Another large question in the mind of the financial district, already hinted at, is whether the President will be content to let his reconstruction program rest, as is, for the balance of this Congressional session, or whether he will lash out at Tories, Bourbons, and everyone else who gets in the way of his reforms. A whole batch of issues in which the Street is interested and on which the President's attitude heretofore has been what the Street calls bearish, await the President's return from fishing. Wall Street has never had much love for Congress; two years ago when Congress was meddling with financial mechanisms trying to get some recovery out of them Wall Street had no patience with it at all. But it sees in Congress a less formidable menace to free trade mechanism than in the President and his personal economic and legal advisers.

Financing as Attractive

Over-the-counter trading in government bonds reached an all-time record as the Treasury announced a conversion offer for the unredeemed Fourth Liberty 4¼s on April 15, applicable also to the 3 per cent maturity on May 2. The Street thinks the offer of 3¼ per cent 10-12 year bonds very fair and attractive, and looks forward to an announcement this week of a further call of this Liberty bond issue on Oct. 15. If the Treasury is to pay off or exchange any part of this issue it must give six months' notice on either April 15 or Oct. 15.

Treasury deficit for March was only $190,000,000, compared with $430,000,000 in February and $770,000,000 in January. Of course, March results were helped by quarterly income-tax payments, which run currently about $200,000,000 above the usual income-tax receipts in off months. April and May deficits, barring probable further appropriations by Congress, will probably run between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 a month, and June another $200,000,000.

Wide Distribution Of Nation's Income Seen as Necessity

Professor Says Labor as Well as Mortgages and Bonds Must Share Cut

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—The salvaging of the capitalistic system demands a drastic reduction of the fixed and rigid elements of the income of both capital and labor, declared Dr. Carl A. Taeusch, professor of business ethics at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, in an address here last Friday night before a group at New York University.

Declaring that the element of rigidity has not been confined to the distribution of the earnings of industry among the owners of the various classes of securities, but has also penetrated into the realm of wages, Dr. Taeusch added:

The results have been increased employment in times of business prosperity and drastic policies of discharging employees with the advent of depression.

"The consequence of this policy has been a radical redistribution of total wages among the whole number of employable persons: not only were many persons added to the list of the employed in the 'boom' period prior to 1929—including relatively large numbers of young persons and women—who thereby prevented the previously employed persons from receiving increased wages; but in the subsequent years the total wages paid by industry were distributed among a rapidly declining number of persons.

"Fluctuating total wage costs have been met by the hiring and firing of men, one of the most violent and drastic forms of distribution of income that can be conceived," Dr. Taeusch continued. "And inasmuch as the magnitude of wages is so much greater than the amount available for interest and dividends, the distribution of wage incomes is socially a more important problem than that of distribution of interest or dividend income."

Regarding this latter distribution, Dr. Taeusch said that capital must face a reduction both in the amount of fixed interest-bearing securities and in the rate in which they are to receive in order that the earnings of industry may be distributed more widely among all the titles to property—including common stock, second mortgages and all other residual "equity" holdings.

"This suggestion, of course, will not find favor among those wise virgins whose investments lamps are filled with the oil of bonds and first mortgages, but it is far preferable to a very probable collapse of our capitalistic economy and a complete control of business by political government," Dr. Taeusch said.

Coinage of Silver Is Meeting Strong Opposition in Cuba

HAVANA, April 9 (By U. P.)—Strong opposition has arisen here to the deal authorizing the coinage of 10,000,000 silver pesos and the printing of an equal amount of silver certificates, which is to be financed by the Cuban Export and Import Bank through a system of revolving credits.

The most important opposition has come from the Joint Committee of Economic Corporations, a body representing Cuban industry and commerce. In a protest delivered to the Government, the committee asserts that the coinage will injure the national economy and states that the only way for economic improvement for Cuba at present lies in a new reciprocity treaty with the United States, "permitting the favorable entry of our principal articles of exportation into that country."

The adversaries of the coinage plan note that no satisfactory safeguard is established for the 10,000,000 silver pesos as a guarantee for the silver certificates, and it has been suggested that in a possible moment of stringency the silver might be used to meet pressing obligations, leaving the paper in circulation without the necessary backing.

Gratifying Response To New Bond Issue

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—A $550,000,000 response in four days to the Government's new $1,250,000,000 bond issue is announced by the Treasury.

Secretary Morgenthau termed subscriptions "gratifying" in giving notice to holders of maturing securities that their opportunity to make an exchange with the Government would terminate "within the next few days."

Cash offers are not being received. Only holders of $1,000,000,000 in fourth Liberty bonds called for April 15 and $244,234,600 in certificates due May 2 may exchange them for the new 10-12 year issue of 3¼ per cent bonds.

Panama to Pay Awards Of Commission in Gold

PANAMA CITY, Panama, April 9 (By U. P.)—Panama will pay awards of the American claims commission in gold, Foreign Minister J. D. Arosemena said here recently. Panama recently refused a canal annuity payment in United States currency.

"Panama complies with her international obligations and will pay the claims awards in gold when due in July, 1936," he said.

The claims convention specifically provides that claims validated by the commission were payable in gold. One claimant in Washington yesterday was reported ready to insist the stipulation be observed.

Panama has insisted that the annual payment, of $250,000 provided in the 1904 canal treaty, be in gold.

Recovery Should Build Up, Not Tear Down, Resources, U. S. Trade Board Head Says

(Continued from Page 1)

examining into the causes of the depression. It was appointed in 1931. In the following year it made its report. As the committee studied the phenomena thrown up by the depression, it became convinced that ruthless competition, arising out of the inability of business men to agree upon fair conditions of trading, was the basic trouble.

"As you know," said Mr. Harriman, "it was a case of dog-eat-dog. One firm would take up a contract at a low price. Another firm would then come along and offer to do the job at the lower price, a price, mind you, which, in the circumstances of that period, could only be sustained by reducing wages. We had gone back to the sweatshop. Industry was in extremis.

"Take the case of the cotton textile industry. One way to reduce excessive production in this industry was to abolish the night shift. Could the industry agree? No. The project at one time got the support of 86 per cent of the industry, but the remainder would not budge.

"Even if the industry could have agreed, it is questionable whether the project would not have run foul of the antitrust laws.

"So we had the situation of a return to the sweatshop solely because business men either could not agree among themselves to plan their production, or were not allowed by law to make such an effort."

Mr. Harriman, who is a close friend of the President, refuted the suggestion made in recent books that Mr. Roosevelt went to the White House without any clear program to cope with this basic difficulty. He said the committee's report was communicated to Mr. Roosevelt before he became President. The President showed the greatest interest in it. He went further, and, in many talks with Mr. Harriman, listened receptively to the remedial measures that Mr. Harriman proposed.

Government as an Umpire

"What I had in mind," Mr. Harriman explained, "was some freedom to industry so that it could regulate production. But I have always felt that the people should be protected against the misuse of that freedom by some degree of government supervision."

"What precise rôle did you think the Government should play in the new set-up?" I asked Mr. Harriman.

"That of umpire," he responded. "I have always held, and still hold, that the regulation of industry should be self-regulation."

The work undertaken by Mr. Harriman entered the stream of ideas out of which came the National Industrial Recovery Act. In nine months Mr. Harriman said this statute had revolutionized the business system which this country had known for a century past. It was remarkable, in his opinion, that so much good work had been done in such a short time and so few mistakes made.

"Yet," I interposed, "you cannot ignore the fact that both labor and the consumers are up in arms against the NIRA as it has worked out."

Mr. Harriman replied that the whole trouble in connection with labor was that the American Federation of Labor thought that the act could be construed into a charter for the closed shop—closed to any labor organization except its own.

There is no such meaning in it at all. The President has made a great contribution to an understanding of the labor clause, the disputed Section 7 (a), in his settlement of the automobile dispute.

Worker Is Fully Protected

Therein he says that the section protects the employee from interference, restraint, or coercion on the part of labor organizations or any other parties, as well as of the employer of labor or his agents. Workers can organize in any way they choose. They are free agents. The shop is open to all organizations of workers. The interpretation is the most important event in the history of the country's experience under the NIRA. It justifies the emendation of Section 7 (a) to read:

"That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing; and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor or their agents, or of labor organizations or any other persons, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization, or in other concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining, or other mutual aid or protection."

The very broad and very fair interpretation of Section 7 (a) given by the President, declared Mr. Harriman, made entirely unnecessary most of the provisions of the pending Wagner labor disputes bill, and clearly pointed the way to the handling of labor disputes through the regular enforcement machinery of the National Recovery Act.

Mr. Harriman did not agree that a better way to insure industrial peace would be to encourage the formation of industrial unions coterminous with the new trade associations.

Should Develop Normally

"Such industrial unions as we now have might grow," he added. "Also some company unions might develop in the same way to include the entire industry. If they do, it should be by normal process of evolution. I don't think, however, they are essential at the start. You must bear in mind that conditions are different even in the same industry. Of course, we might well encourage the development of industrial unions covering a number of plants in one district which are doing the same work."

As for the consumers, Mr. Harriman granted the justice of the agitation against price fixing. He declared he did not believe in price fixing. But there was no question that price stabilization, which was a different thing, was an essential feature of the new code system. It prevented a return to the old competitive price cutting which would brng wage cutting and the sweatshop in its train. What he meant by price stabilization could be explained by enumerating different price clauses to be found in the codes.

The consumer, he felt, was also on sound ground in objecting to the kind of wage increases that led to higher prices. One merely nullified the other. No increase in purchasing power was made by such a process.

"It all goes back," said Mr. Harriman, "to the fact that the national income can be increased only by producing more."

"First, price stabilization is attained by limiting the hours at which machines can run. Such a provision is in the cotton textile code. After three months of the new régime, it was found that even with the reduced code schedule, the industry again had a problem of overproduction on its hands. So the administrator on Nov. 28 allowed a 75 per cent limitation of these hours, so as to regain a balance of production activity with consumption requirements.

No Selling Below Cost

"Second, a clause appears in some codes which prevents the constituent factories from selling below cost. I grant the difficulty of finding out what is the cost of production. Nevertheless, in the interests of industrial stability, such a clause is necessary in many industries.

"Third, there is the allocation of production quotas. I think such a plan is bound to come in the bituminous coal industry. I see no other way in which that industry can be stabilized by allocating production quotas for each district."

Mr. Harriman then turned the conversation back to the problem of stimulating the heavy industries. He said that this was the crux of the unemployment question nowadays. It had escaped attention because in the general concentration on the regulation of production, we had forgotten that true progress lay in new creation. Capital goods industries could not survive, he said, without new orders.

"I can say from my experience in Washington," he wound up, "that there is a new spirit at work—a spirit which does not see a crime in new production, but which is leading the Administration as well as business men to look around for a greater variety of production, so that we can continue to enhance our living standards.

Steel Industry Expects a Great Rise in Activity

Sees Greatest Motor Output in Four Years—Scrap Iron Demand

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—At no time this year have prospects for the steel industry been better than now.

The indications are that the predicted 60 per cent pace during first half of the year will be attained easily. Steel makers at Youngstown are predicting that the gait will have reached 70 per cent by May, compared with 56 per cent scheduled for this week.

It is predicted that automobile production in April will have been the largest for any month in four years, thus implying an enormous consumption of steel in that direction.

Iron and steel makers have been accumulating large quantities of scrap recently, another favorable barometric development.

There has been a rush of buying of finished steel during the past week before the drastic price advances, announced to become effective this week, increase the costs of the steel consumers. The automobile makers alone have been contracting for more than 500,000 tons of finished steel.

Tin Plate Outlook

One of the industry's main products is tin plate. It is predicted that the pack of foodstuffs in 1934 will be 20 per cent ahead of last year.

A surprisingly good piece of news was that pertaining to steel ingot production for March, as announced by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The average rate of operations last month was 47.81 per cent of capacity, whereas the highest weekly production reported by the institute during the month was 47.7 per cent. This apparent inconsistency was explained as follows:

The weekly figures pertain to finished steel as well as raw steel operations, whereas the monthly figures pertain to ingots only. Moreover, the weekly figures, announced each Monday, anticipate what is expected for the week. Evidently the actual performance each week was better than the predictions.

Pig Iron Active

Pig iron production in March increased 15½ per cent in daily rate over February. There was a net gain of seven furnaces for the month. Production during the first quarter of the year was nearly 150 per cent of that for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Ninety-seven furnaces were in blast at the start of this month.

Early in the week price advances of $3 to $8 a ton in finished steel were announced by the American Iron and Steel Institute. These were the most universal and drastic advances ever announced at one time in the steel industry. In some cases the rises were 15 per cent. About 80 per cent of the steel made from a tonnage standpoint was affected by the price advances. Among the common items only pipe, tin plate and steel rails were left unchanged.

Prices of pig iron were advanced $1 a ton in several districts and it is believed that by the middle of this week similar rises will be named in the remaining districts. Sales of pig iron at New York last week were 6000 tons; the largest of the year. Even larger sales are expected this week as the higher pig iron prices do not take effect until the middle of the month.

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The Children's Page

Ginger, Treeza, and the Heroes

By MAY WYNNE

Chapter II

In Part I we were introduced to Ginger, who lives in a back room in a dreary little street of one of the poorest parts of London. Ginger prefers the streets, and how he does long for adventures! Tomorrow he will be eight years old, and then he can join the Cubs. Wonderful thought! But as he and Jackie are waiting outside the Mission Hall the next day, down the street rushes Treeza with her kitten, followed by the Twinsies, who are threatening to take it from her. Ginger springs to the rescue, but "Wolf Cubs don't fight," reminds Jackie. He must stand on his head for ten minutes, and the kid can keep the kitten, decide the Twinsies. So up flew a pair of thin legs in the air just as the Old Wolf approaches.

THE Old Wolf was not really old. He was quite a young man with a cheery face, lean and sunburnt, and nice gray eyes. His other name was Mickey Wallis.

Jackie saw him come swinging down the street, and then turned to stare at Ginger, a mud-spattered, upside-down Ginger, standing on his head in the road, with Treeza leaning sobbing against the fence, and Joe and Jerry snickering near.

"Yup!" groaned Jackie, "Old Wolf Akela won't take you now, he won't! I—I can't ask 'im."

Grief and reproach sounded in Jackie's voice, and Ginger listened in despair. So this was the end of his dreams. He never, never would be a Wolf Cub, or a hero.

Sob, sob. Poor Treeza! He had had to save Wopples, and a Wolf Cub, or a boy wanting to be a Wolf Cub, may not fight.

"Hello, boys!" said the Old Wolf pleasantly, "sorry I'm late. What—"

He was looking at Ginger.

In spite of being upside down, Ginger knew he was looking at him, and his heart grew heavy. He felt there was defiance in those waving legs, in—

Jackie passed his sleeve across his mouth, hesitating to own such a mate, but Treeza was already planted in front of the Old Wolf. In shrill tones she told the story, her black eyes sparkling, her chest heaving, while she held Wopples by one hand and pointed to the vanishing figures of the Twinsies.

The Old Wolf Listens

Akela, the Old Wolf, listened quite gravely and, when Treeza burst into tears as she thought of Ginger's devotion, he turned to the boy, who was now standing right end up waiting breathlessly to hear his fate.

"Ginger played the game," said Akela briefly. "Come, boys, we are going to welcome a new recruit tonight," and he placed his hand on Ginger's shoulder.

It was the proudest moment of Ginger's life, and as for Treeza she hugged Akela's hand, and then returned home to No. 34 under the protection of two full-blown Wolf Cubs.

What an evening! Ginger felt that the next hour must be a dream from which, alas, he was doomed to awake. But no such thing. It was real, it was the start of a new career as a recruit in the finest Wolf Cub Pack in the world, with a band of heroes as comrades, and a magnificent hero as Akela.

The Old Wolf recognized the gratitude in Ginger's very blue eyes and smiled. "We are going to be pals, old chap," he said. And Ginger answered, "Ye-e-e-s," in tones of bliss.

The only sad part was that he had to wait four days till the next Parade.

It was when thinking of those four long days that Ginger had his bright idea.

"You come 'long to the wood-yard, mate," he urged Jackie as they left the hall that evening. "I've got to talk."

So Jackie came, so did Sid and Bert, who were Jackie's mates too.

The four walked down the street together, arm in arm, and it was so dark that they never noticed Treeza and Wopples dodging along behind them.

The wood-yard was closed, but Sid knew the way to get in and, having found how to do it, they wriggled through and took their seats in council on a plank of wood.

Unnoticed, Treeza crouched near.

"I'm a Wolf Cub 'cruit," said Ginger, 'an' I'm goin' to do my best. "Dob" 's our motto, "Do Our Best," so I'm thinkin' of the best way to do it. I'd like to make a band—like people in hist'ry books—a band of heroes who go on adventures. I'll be leader, say? And you be mates—I mean heroes."

Treeza Cheers

A murmur of applause ran round the Council. From out of the shadows came a cheer. Ginger frowned and peered.

"You, Treeza!" he said severely. "Wot's you doing? We don't want gals 'ere."

Treeza rose and advanced. "I'm nearly eight," she said. "I'll be a Brownie when I am. I like adventures, an' I'm a sport. I want to be a hero, too."

"Then yer can't," said Jackie, "for why? Gals ar'n't heroes— an' they cries at adventures. You run home."

Treeza moaned. "Gals IS heroes. There was Joan of Arc. She was set on fire an' didn't holler. I won't holler—unless you hurts Wopples. Let me join?"

But Ginger was firm. They would rescue Treeza from dragons and bullies, he explained, but girls were of no use in adventures unless they needed rescuing.

So Treeza retired, sighing but determined, whilst the heroes planned great things for the morrow.

"We'll camp on Tallen's Patch," said Ginger. "We'll meet after school sharp. We don't want no one else at present. We'll get a badge—an' we'll find real adventures. The Old Wolf'll be proud when he hears what we're doing."

He had great visions, had Ginger. In fact I'm not sure that he did not dream of meeting a dragon on Tallen's Patch and slaying it.

It was not a very splendid headquarters. Just shut your eyes and try and see that Tallen's Patch. Some small houses had fallen down because they were too old to stand up any longer, and the piece of waste land had become a dumping ground.

In one corner were three gypsy caravans in which lived three gypsy families. All round the patch were tumble-down little houses, dirty and drab. You couldn't see a flower or a tree anywhere. But Ginger and the Heroes found a quiet corner and then started burrowing for bricks.

There were lots of bricks under the earth and rubbish, and Ginger had hopes of building a wall to shut in his corner. He felt the headquarters must be built before adventures began, but, you see, he forgot the Twinsies, who had been spying around and following those four boys, just to torment them. They were rather like the dragon in the story of St. George and his heroes, and no nice boy or girl cared to play with them.

And now, having listened to Ginger's talk of heroes and a meeting place, they came stealing out towards Tallen's Patch to try to make them fight.

Treeza's Opportunity

But they didn't know that Treeza had heard them talking as they stood under the lamp post, and Treeza laughed as she whispered to Wopples that she was just going to show Ginger that girls can rescue boys sometimes!

Meanwhile, Ginger and the heroes were burrowing like rabbits to get all the bricks they could. They scouted about so as not to be noticed by the caravan gypsies, and it made a fine game. Ginger was just saying they ought to mix some mortar to build their wall when who should they see but the Dragons—I mean the Twinsies and their mates—who carried sticks and a ragged banner on which was written in charcoal the words: "Tom Mix and Company." The "Company" carried the sticks.

Ginger ran his fingers through his red curls as he saw them advancing.

"We're Wolf Cubs and Heroes," he said gloomily. "Say, Jackie, what will us do if us mayn't fight?"

Jackie sat back on the heap of bricks.

"We'll have to d-defend our rights," he said. "But—"

"Akela trusts us," replied Ginger, "but we can't stand on our heads here. I—"

He advanced slowly, but the Twinsies did not wait for parley. With a yell they rushed forward, while the Heroes still wavered.

It was Ginger who, with a heart beating wildly, spied Treeza advancing at the double with a tall policeman by her side.

[To be continued next Monday]

"I like adventures, an' I'm a sport. I want to be a hero, too."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Toys With a Story Behind Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen, Denmark

TEN-YEAR-OLD Karen's big blue eyes were glued to a toy shop window in one of the streets of Copenhagen, the busy Danish capital where everything seemed to be moving so much faster than it did in her country home town in Jutland.

"Oh Mummie, do look at those galloping horses!" she cried. "And there is a toy ferry boat exactly like the one that brought us across the Great Belt. It has even got the same name on its side, 'Odin.' I saw it when we went up the gangway!"

Karen's face was as bright and rosy as the dolls' faces in the window.

"Let us go in and choose two toys, one for Grethe and one for Hans, to take back with us tomorrow," Mother said.

Inside the shop they found every kind of toy that could be made from a piece of fir wood. Some were not quite as well shaped as others, but the bright paint with which they were colored made up for other things. It could easily be seen that they had all been made by hand and not by machinery, for no two were exactly alike.

"All our toys are the work of prisoners who are short-term sentences," said the shop manager. "The models and drawings are supplied to the men in their cells. The cells are fitted with tables and good light, and the factory orders so many toys that the men are kept very busy. Sometimes 1000 horses are needed, or 500 doll houses all fitted with furniture. Some of the men are so keen that they make new designs for models in their spare time, and for these they are paid extra."

Here was a model windmill with sails that turned round when the wind blew, a copy of those that are coming into use again in Denmark now that the small farmers are grinding their own fodder for cattle.

Here were farmhouses with all the different kinds of animals; dolls houses, cots, swings, a model of a Danish castle, motorcars, milk wagons with small movable churns, horses and carts carrying barrels of butter to the ferry boats, boxes of "funkis" bricks for building modern houses or "sky scrapers."

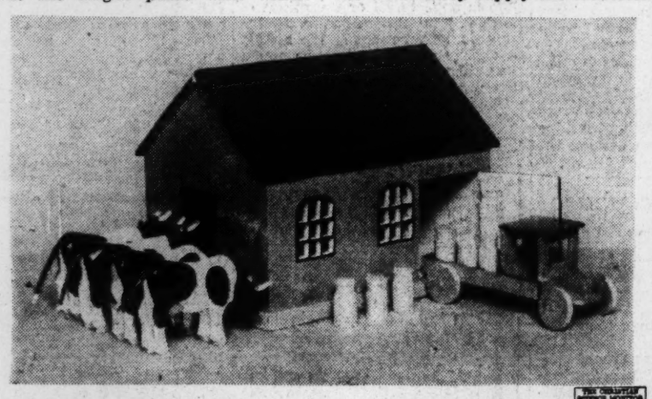
Karen's mother was just as fascinated as was Karen. She turned to the shop manager to learn more about the work and was told that 28 years ago a gentleman named Otto Larsen invested seven kroner ($1.50) in material to start an experiment among the prisoners. The models they made were so well done that Mr. Larsen realized that toy making must be of far more interest to the men than the previous work they had been set to do.

"Ten hours of each day are spent at the toys," the shop manager explained, "the money the men earn being divided among their families and the Prisoners' Aid Society, while a small sum is given to the men themselves to enliven the prison fare! The State Prisons are not factories in the usual sense of the word. They supply the material and pay the workers, but the toys are sold to the Danish Toy Factory at cost price."

Meanwhile Karen had been examining the many different toys and finally she picked out a see-saw and a dairy farm. The see-saw had a little white dog at one end and a black cat, with a well-arched back and a fuzzy tail, at the other. It was just what Grethe would like, she felt. The farm was for Hans, and had cows and milk churns.

As they were going the shop manager told them of the many grateful letters the Governors of the prisons receive from the men after they have been discharged. One man, who had been in prison twice, wrote saying what a help the making of toys had been to him, and how it had enabled him to find similar work. Another said that those who had introduced toy-making into prison cells had done a great work for humanity.

Karen and her mother left the shop feeling that the stories lying behind the toys were as interesting as the cleverly made toys themselves.



Danish Cows With Shed and Milk Wagon. One of the Prison-Made Toys.

'At Home' With the Circus Family

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Ind.

WOULD you like to see the circus "at home" just before it starts on the road for its new season? Then let's look in on a farm on the banks of the Wabash, in the central part of Indiana.

At the gateway a goose meets us. Joe has a coral beak and feet to match, and he thinks he owns the place, although a farm which can boast 35 elephants, hundreds of horses, and a great number of ponys, zebras, camels, lions, tigers and so on could hardly belong to one humble goose.

Joe is just a little spoiled, the circus people say. He has been allowed privileges for a long time. When he feels like it he walks into the circus office and sees whom he can find to peck at. He really is not a very polite goose, for it is said he has pecked at the silk stockings of women visitors and started runs in them. But he has been the pet of the circus for a long time and nobody would think of tying him up.

Billy Goat, too, rambles around in complete freedom. When we arrived we could just see his whiskered head sticking out from behind a sign which said "lunch." He was waiting, no doubt, for someone to offer him a sandwich.

The rest of the animals, being mostly actors and actresses of the circus, have to stick to business pretty closely. Each kind of animal has a barn of its own. The elephants are lined up in stalls like cows in a dairy barn, and they swing their great trunks rhythmically down the center aisle. The ponies have a barn, too, and the zebras and camels and lions and so on.

The horse barn is especially interesting. Performing horses are almost like people, they are so intelligent, and the men who take care of them speak of them by name as if they were "folks." Here is Jerry, who has been performing for about three years, and there is good old Matty, who has been in the show business longer than his keeper, some 30 years now, and who is nicknamed "Grandpa."

Mary and Her Trainer

Mary is a horse everybody likes. She is snow white, gentle as any pet pony, and smart! This is only her fourth year, but already she can do some of the most difficult tricks of the horse ring, such as standing on her hind legs and pirouetting, which is moving around in a kind of dance step.

Mary works hard with her trainer, Mr. Rudy Rudynoff, trying to do everything he asks her to, and when she succeeds she is rewarded with a carrot, which to her is just like chocolate candy or an ice-cream cone.

If you see the Hagenbeck Wallace circus this summer, you will no doubt notice Mary. She appears in an act in which six black horses and six white horses take part. These knowing animals have learned to form a circle with no two horses of the same color together but a black horse, then a white horse, then a black horse and so on. After a while, however, Mary is taken out and this leaves two black horses together. While the 11 other horses continue to pace around the ring, Mary is blindfolded. Then she does something that probably no child in the world could do. Without being able to see, she finds her place between the two black horses.

Every year new horses join the circus. The trainer does not select the horses, but he takes those that are purchased for him and then sets to work to teach them. "It's just like school," he says. "Some learn quickly, others are slow, but we usually manage to teach them all."

King is a freshman with the circus this year. He is a cream-colored horse, very handsome, but just a beginner as far as his education goes. When we visited the circus he was being taught the Spanish high step, and that is just about all he is expected to learn the first season.

Two men were teaching him this step. One had a rope attached to King's right front leg, and the other stood at his left leg and tapped it when he was supposed to lift it. Before long King got the rhythm and was doing what was expected of him without much assistance. Frequently the two trainers stopped to pet him and call him "good boy" and tell him he was doing fine. When the lesson was over he, too, got a carrot.

Preparing for the Parade

Taking care of the horses and their "wardrobe" keeps many men busy. In the harness shop $40,000 worth of harness is kept at a temperature just right for leather. Now, as the season of the circus draws near, men are busy polishing brass and copper decorations of bridles and collars, and painting white harness trappings whiter. In the blacksmith shop, horses are being shod, and a stock of 2000 horseshoes is there for their use. Similar preparations go on for the other animals, for when the parade starts, all must be gayly dressed.

There are a great many animals here besides those mentioned. There is Jennie Giraffe and Baby Helen, her child, the first baby giraffe raised in the United States, it is said. A great hippo wallows in his pen. Camels lift their heads with funny haughty expressions from a pasture lot. In a big barn trained seals are at home; in another the monkeys receive visitors while they nibble lettuce.

Animals, animals everywhere, and very few people. For the acrobats and clowns do not rehearse at winter quarters, but live wherever they choose in the off seasons. But they are getting ready, too, getting gay new costumes, and practicing, practicing.

When the circus opens they will all be there, each one ready to do his or her part, from the Christiani troup of 17 people who will come over from Europe just in time for the opening, to Mary, the gentle star of the horse barns, who will be doing her hind-legged pirouette. And we hope you may meet her.

Spring Parties

By M. LOUISE HASTINGS

APRIL has come. Spring parties are going on everywhere, especially down in swampy land where skunk cabbage, the earliest harbinger of spring, has appeared.

And who do you suppose are the earliest guests of April—late March guests, too, in some localities? Why, the bees, of course! They are out in full force, gathering the delicious sweet nectar from the first party of the season. It is their first fresh food of the new year.

Right inside the brown-purple tent, or spathe, of the skunk cabbage, all carefully sheltered from the winds of early spring, are the flowers, and it is to them that the bees hurry. Later these tents will unfold into the large wide-spreading leaves which give the name of cabbage to this plant. Its first name is easily understood if the plant is picked and held in the hands for any length of time!

Dandelions and Bees

More parties are being held in dandelion heads, where an abundant feast is spread for insect visitors. They, too, give their nectar freely and their pollen is also generously showered around. Thousands of bees work busily from head to head, gathering dandelion gold. With their baskets of pollen heaping full, they fly to the hive and back again all through the day.

Dandelions grow almost everywhere, and the bees let no dandelions go by, for a plentiful supply of fresh nectar is very necessary to the life of the hive. Dandelions may be lowly flowers but they are of great value to the bees.

Gay entertainments are being held this month in the poplars, willows, and birches, and other blossoming trees. No day is too chilly for the tree hosts and hostesses to welcome their little friends. We know that bees are invited guests, but did you know that the breezes of April are also good friends? They all have a glorious time together.

April is a month of expectation. We are constantly expecting to see new sights—new buds and blossoms, new birds, and always a new shower. The first warm spring days bring out the flies from their wintry hiding places. Spiders are seen, and occasionally there will be a persevering ladybug who takes very short flights, and then suddenly seems to forget all about any such thing as moving.

April Is "Sparrow Month"

What birds shall we look for this month? April is the "sparrow month." Look for all kinds of sober brown birds, with or without marks on the breast, that feed on seeds. Some sparrows, like the fox sparrows, are just passing through, en route to their nesting places farther north. Some are here to stay for the summer. It all depends just where we live, as to what birds we shall see.

Toward the last of the month come some of the insect-eating birds. There are the chimney swifts who are the "clear-up-ers" of the air above the treetops, catching their food on the wing, the swallows, the forerunners of the warblers, and the brown thrasher.

Of all migrating April birds the hermit thrush is the "cream." He will probably not sing to us, but even his "chuck" that comes from underneath some bush, or woodsy tangle, as he hunts for something to eat, is worth hearing. How will you recognize this bird? He is smaller than a robin, tawny above, spots on a white breast, and he has the habit of tilting his tail when he gives his "chuck." Look for him on the ground. His tail is decidedly reddish.

Robins are already nesting. Keep watch from your windows for their nests, and then use opera glasses, or bird glasses, and enjoy the family parties going on. Notice how busy the parent birds are, getting ready for their babies.

Baby squirrels are born this month in leafy nests in the trees, and baby meadow mice appear in nests on the ground. So, too, if we could peek into old birds' nests that have been used for the winter homes of white-footed mice, we should probably find them full of baby mice.

Many forest creatures have their young in April. Wild cats, gray foxes, martens, minks, weasels, skunks, otters, all will be looking after newly-born children. We shall not be able to look into the dens and burrows of these wild creatures to see the family parties there, but it is interesting to know about their habits.

Deer have shed their coats by this time. Their antlers have dropped off and the bucks are separating from the band. Moose, who shed their horns in December, are beginning now to grow their new ones. They will attain full size in June. All fur-bearing animals are shedding their winter coats.

The Mail Bag

Kettering, Northants, England

Dear Editor:

This is our first letter to the Mail Bag. We have just begun to attend the Christian Science Sunday School and are very much happier than we were before. We are three little girls, Lily, Jessie, and Lily, and are 9, 10, and 11 years of age. We are very interested in the stories in The Christian Science Monitor, and we like very much reading about Snubs and Waddles and all the funny things they do. We think Snubs is a very wonderful dog.

We should like to have letters from girls about our own age.

With best wishes to all the Mail Bag readers.

Lily T., Jessie P., Lily A.

Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Animal Friends:

I would feel selfish if I did not do my part in writing to the Mail Bag since I enjoy reading letters from other little birdies, doggies and kitties who, like myself, have the sharing attitude.

One thing that I can't seem to understand is where the water comes from in the faucet. Sometimes when I see the water dripping, I jump into the sink and try to discover its source. But I haven't made any progress. I suppose I shouldn't attempt to do algebra before I learn simple arithmetic!

I don't like to go outside. When my mistress takes me out for a little airing and especially when the ground is covered with snow, I mew and mew until I am finally taken in to my warm little home. Perhaps I shall like the out-of-doors when the warmer weather comes.

I haven't told you what I look like, but how can I, when I don't know myself because I have never seen myself?

Once my mistress placed a mirror in front of me and what I saw was another little kitty there. But how queer that she should have been doing exactly what I did. When I moved my paw she would move her paw, too. Everything I did she would mock at, until I became disgusted and decided to play by myself.

With very much love to Buzzy, Waddles, Snubs, and all the nice people who help to make The Children's Page so enjoyable. Puffy.

April Signs

The first spring bird has found his way
Up from the distant south;
The wind is a tide of moving warmth
Across my eager mouth.

The earth is cracked by the upward thrust
Of little things from below;
When tender green lies along the ground
April is here, I know.

Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

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Cochran Wins Title—Princeton Polo Champions—Cambridge Beats Harvard

Princeton Polo Team Is Victor In Indoor Final

Boulder Brook Captures Eastern Crown With a 6½-to-4 Victory

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—New York's indoor polo season ended on Saturday at Squadron A Armory, when the national intercollegiate and the Eastern Sectional junior championships were concluded. The Eastern winner will move on to Chicago for the national title tourney there.

Princeton University continued its surprising progress by defeating Yale University, 8½ to 6, in the intercollegiate final.

The Boulder Brook Club trio of Scarsdale, N. Y., conquered the team of the 105th Field Artillery of Brooklyn, in the Eastern junior final, 6½ to 4.

All four teams were playing reckless polo, and Referee Thomas Brady was kept busy with half-goal penalties, and twice had occasion to award a goal for the same reason. This was especially true of Boulder Brook, which was charged with nine penalties, and a penalty goal. Yale suffered six fouls and another penalty goal.

The real cause of Princeton's victory was the play of the last-minute substitute, Walter R. Thomas, who was added when Capt. William Davey had to retire. Thomas scored two goals, but it was his defensive play against William B. Rand, the spearpoint of Yale's attack, that counted.

Thomas had been neglected by the special handicapping committee, being left at one goal, but his performance was fully equal to any of the three-goal men in the games.

Boulder Brook allowed the Brooklyn soldiers two goals, but made this up in the second session, and though repeatedly threatened, as the result of their fouls, held the upper hand for the balance of the game.

National Intercollegiate Indoor Polo Championship—Final Round

Princeton	Yale
No. 1—William H. Sullivan	William B. Rand
No. 2—Mahlon S. Kemmerer	Robert E. L. Wilson 3d
No. 3—Walter F. Thomas	Jay Secor

Score—Princeton 8½, Yale 6. Goals—Princeton: Sullivan 3, Thomas 2, Kemmerer, penalty, by handicap 3; Yale: Rand 3, Wilson 5, Secor. Fouls—Princeton: Thomas 2, Sullivan; Yale: Wilson 4, Rand, Secor. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

Eastern Junior Championship—Final Round

Boulder Brook	105th Field Artillery
No. 1—Merle Fink	M. J. FitzGerald
No. 2—E. F. Ford	Lieut. Harry Cullins
No. 3—J. L. Loeb	A. W. Cutler

Score—Boulder Brook 6½, 105th F. A. 4. Goals—Boulder Brook: Fink 5, Ford 5, Loeb; 105th F. A., FitzGerald, Cullins 3, penalty, by handicap 2. Fouls—Boulder Brook: Fink 2, Ford 2, Loeb 5; 105th F. A.: Cullins 3, Cutler 3. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

Brazil Not to Challenge

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—With Brazil relinquishing its place in the south American zone, the winner of the north American zone final will automatically qualify for the European interzone Davis Cup final. The United States Lawn Tennis Association announced that Brazil, winner of the south American zone by virtue of Peru's default, had cabled that it would not send a team to challenge the winner of the United States-Mexico-and-Canada series, to be played on the grass courts at Wilmington and Baltimore late next month. The American team will meet Canada on the Wilmington Country Club courts over a three-day period commencing May 24. The series at Baltimore will start May 30.

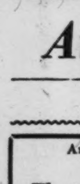
Play Exhibition Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRYN MAWR, Penna., April 9—Two teams picked from among the invading British and United States players, took part in an exhibition game here, Saturday, and the Greens defeated the Blues 11 to 9. There were six American and six British players on the Greens, while there were only four American players on the Blues. Lorna Green, third home, and Lois Brown, first home, did the scoring for the winners. Marjory Lockley with 5, Kathleen Lockley with 2 and Ivona Davies with 2 were the Blue scorers.

College Tennis Result

Annapolis 8, Haverford 1.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Sporting Around the Hub

FOUR local college baseball teams open their seasons this week in or around Boston. On Wednesday, Harvard plays host to Boston University at Soldiers Field, and on the same day Northeastern entertains Brown. Saturday, B. U. meets Tufts at the Medford Oval, while Harvard faces Providence College at Soldiers Field. As rain interfered with the scheduled games between Harvard and Columbia and Harvard and Pennsylvania, the Eastern Intercollegiate League opening has been postponed until this coming Saturday, when Dartmouth meets Yale at New Haven and Princeton faces Columbia in New York.

Incidentally, the postponement of those two games with Columbia and Penn is a decided "break" for Coach Fred Mitchell and his Crimson nine. It means about two weeks more of outdoor work before the Eastern League season commences.

Tickets for the opening game of the major-league baseball season here in Boston between the Red Sox and Washington Senators, go on sale today at Fenway Park. Reserved and box seats only can be bought in advance.

Led by George Ford, the brilliant freshman from Harvard, the University City Club of Cambridge retained the New England A. A. A. U. hockey championship Saturday at Providence by defeating the North Cambridge Hockey Club in the final round, 1 to 0. Ford scored the only goal of the game in the thirteenth minute of the third period.

Can it be that the United States is right and the rest of the world wrong? Soccer football, a national sport in more countries than any other athletic game, drew only 11,000 and 7000 to the two national challenge cup affairs in St. Louis and Pawtucket, R. I., respectively. Contests of similar importance in any continental or South American nation would turn that many away. Soccer will gain a footing in the United States only when our high schools foster the game more generously.

Toronto Maple Leafs hockey fans and critics are still trying to figure out how Jack Adams' Detroit Red Wings ever eliminated their team. Meanwhile the Wings are confounding all interested with their unique playoff history. In eight playoff games the Wings have won four and three of them were on foreign ice, two in Toronto and one in Chicago. Incidentally it was the first playoff defeat for Chicago this season.

The Red Sox certainly bought themselves columns of publicity in Bob (Lefty) Grove. We can't remember any one individual on a Boston team to get such sustained and lengthy notice. Let's hope he can fill Fenway Park as well as the newspapers.

The courses are drying out in New England and the golfing fraternity is impatiently awaiting warmer weather. Many of the addicts have been out already and the clubs are holding their pre-season "fight talks" or get-togethers nightly. Tonight the Commonwealth Country Club entertains lavishly.

Montreal's tennis team left Boston with the intercity indoor tennis team trophy as the result of its victory over the weekend. The invaders played against The Country Club, Brookline, on the latter's indoor courts, and won 6 to 4, after being deadlocked at 4 points each following Saturday's singles. The Canadians won a clean sweep in Sunday's doubles to win the trophy for the third time in five starts. Next year the two teams will meet on the other side of the border. In exhibition matches Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey were no match for Charles W. Leslie and A. C. Murray, the Canadians winning 6—1, 6—4, and Mrs. George W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner lost a one-set match to Virginia Ellis and Ernest Savard, 6—2. Virginia B. Rice and Richard Harte won the three-set match from Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Henri LaFramboise, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Wings Prolong Title Series By Beating Chicago

Stanley Cup Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Chicago	2	1	8	7
Detroit	1	2	7	8

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 9—Another game must be played to determine the Stanley Cup hockey title between the Detroit Red Wings and the Chicago Black Hawks as a result of the victory of the former here last night. After losing two games decisively on their own ice, the Red Wings came here to upset the Hawks just as emphatically, 5 to 2, and 18,000 fans saw them do it. The fourth game is to be played here tomorrow.

Chicago started out as though to continue its amazing advance upon the crown. Thompson swept before the goal to score in 28 seconds of the opening period. The Hawks continued the offensive until they were brought up with a jerk when Pettinger scored for Detroit after six minutes of play. The visitors indicated they were in earnest when Aurie scored a second goal for them two minutes later, taking the lead.

The Black Hawks played an uphill battle for all but the last two minutes of the second period. Here Gottselig tied the count with a goal after a clever attack in which the passing of McFadyen and Couture was a feature.

Detroit let it go on this basis for more than half of the third period. Then, ending every possible man into the scoring zone, it scored three times in six minutes, while the Hawk defense seemed demoralized. The summary:

Detroit	Chicago
Lewis, Emms, Starr, Sorrell, lw	rw, March, Couture, Goldsworthy
Weiland, Pettinger, Goodfellow, c	c, Romnes, McFadyen, Cook
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw	lw, Thompson, Gottselig, Trudell
Buswell, Young, ld	rd, Jenkins, Coulter
Graham, Williams, rd	ld, Conacher, Abel
Cude, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit 5, Chicago 2. Goals—Aurie 2, Pettinger, Young and Weiland for Detroit; Thompson and Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Starr, Carson, Buswell, Aurie and Lewis for Detroit; March, Romnes, McFadyen and Couture for Chicago. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal, and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Three Tigers Released

LAKELAND, Fla., April 9 (AP)—Manager Mickey Cochrane of the Detroit Tigers announced yesterday the release of First Baseman Harry Davis, Catcher Gene Desautels and Shortstop Frank Parker. All leave under optional agreements making them subject to recall. Desautels and Davis go to the Toledo club of the American Association and Parker returns to Beaumont in the Texas League. The release of Davis rounds out a deal reported to have cost the Tigers $50,000. He came to Detroit from Toronto at the opening of the 1932 season, purchased on the insistence of former Manager Bucky Harris. Davis made good at once but last year was displaced as a regular by Hank Greenberg. Desaultels, a young catcher who came to the Tigers from Holy Cross College, had requested that he be sent to Toledo to work under Steve O'Neill, where, with plenty of work in prospect, he believes he will develop faster. Parker, a flashy fielder, was considered still too weak with the stick for big-league competition.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	5	2	.714
San Francisco	5	2	.714
Sacramento	4	3	.571
Oakland	4	3	.571
Hollywood	3	4	.429
Missions	3	4	.429
Seattle	2	5	.286
Portland	2	5	.286

Results April 7

Los Angeles 8, Portland 2.
Oakland 5, Hollywood 0.
San Francisco 6, Seattle 3.
Missions 6, Sacramento 4.

Results April 8

Sacramento 6, Missions 5.
Sacramento 5, Missions 2.
Oakland 5, Hollywood 1.
Oakland 5, Hollywood 1 (7 innings).
San Francisco 15, Seattle 6.
San Francisco 6, Seattle 5 (7 innings).
Portland 6, Los Angeles 3.
Los Angeles 7, Portland 0 (7 innings).

Schenck Scores Golf Ace

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Joseph Schenck of New York yesterday entered the hole-in-one circle by sinking a mashie-iron shot on the 165-yard eighteenth hole at the Garden City Golf Club. The ace gave Schenck, a Princeton graduate, a 73 in his match with Rudy Knepper, former trans-Mississippi champion; Foster Rockwell, former Yale All-America quarterback, and James M. Shoemaker of Plandome, N. Y.

Roommates Elected

AMHERST, Mass., April 9 (AP)—Roommates at Amherst College have been chosen to lead two major sport teams here next season. John C. Kehoe Jr. of Pittston, Penna., will captain the football eleven, and Robert K. Moses of Montclair, N. J., will pilot the basketball quintet, it was announced yesterday.

U. S. Titlists Upset Canadian Sextet In Series Opener

International Hockey Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit, (U. S.)	1	0	2	1
Moncton, (Canada)	0	1	1	2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 9—One of the biggest upsets in the history of amateur hockey in this city was brought about on Saturday when the Detroit White Stars, amateur champions of the United States, defeated the Moncton Hawks, holders of the Canadian title, 2 to 1, after 10 minutes overtime. The game was a poor exhibition of hockey and the losers had a big margin on the play, and missed a number of chances for what appeared to be certain goals. Each team scored in the second period, and there was no further scoring until nearly midway through the overtime. The second game will be played tonight, and the third, if necessary, on Wednesday. The summary:

Detroit	Moncton
Sullivan, Reed, lw	rw, Muckle, Webster
Bigham, Crossman, c	c, Connolly, James
Hunt, David, rw	lw, Irvine, McManus, Miller
Wright, Myers, ld	rd, Gill
Robson, rd	ld, Burrage
McMahon, g	g, Foster

Score—Detroit 2, Moncton 1. Goals—Robson and Hunt for Detroit; Miller for Moncton. Assists—Sullivan 2, Bigham 2 for Detroit. Referees—J. Tompkins, Detroit, and J. Mitchell, Hamilton. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Pawtucket Rangers Even Soccer Series

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9 (AP)—The Pawtucket Rangers evened the national soccer championship playoffs series at Coats Field, Pawtucket, yesterday afternoon, by defeating Stix, Baer & Fuller of St. Louis, defending champions, 3 to 2. The cup committee of the United States football association met immediately following the game, and decided to stage the third match in St. Louis next Sunday. The largest crowd of several seasons watched the game, 4520 people paying admission.

The playoff series is now tied at one victory each. Should the third game result in a tie score, after a half hour of overtime, then the championship would be decided on the basis of total goals scored in the three games. Stix, the defending champion, did not impress the New England fans as being of the caliber of former national championship teams of the East.

Beautiful weather made the game ideal for players and spectators, and the field was dry and fast. Pawtucket came close to scoring in the first play of the game, but McIntyre's hook shot was a bit wide. Czerkiewicz of the Rangers played well and broke up several threatening Stix attacks. The summary:

Pawtucket	Stix, Baer & Fuller
Florie, ol	or, McNab
MacCauley, il	ir, Gonsalves
McIntyre, c	c, Nilsen
Dick, ir	il, Roe
Harvey, or	ol, McLean
Bark, Auld, lhb	rhb, McPherson
Raposa, chb	chb, Watson
Martinelli, rhb	lhb, Hebberger
Ferrie, lb	rb, Lehman
Czerkiewicz, rb	lb, Nolan
Conroy, g	g, McGowan

Score—Pawtucket Rangers 3, Stix, Baer & Fuller 2. Goals—McIntyre 2, MacCauley for Pawtucket; Nilsen, Gonsalves for Stix, Baer & Fuller. Referee—W. Murray, New York. Linesmen—J. Park and G. Denardo. Time—Two 45-minute periods.

Martin on Canada's Team

OTTAWA, April 9 (AP)—Walter Martin of Toronto, Canada's top-ranking tennis player, as such, automatically qualifies for a place on the Dominion's Davis Cup team which engages the United States in a North American zone series, Phillip D. Lyon, president of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association announced today. Lyons said that four Montreal players, two or three from Toronto and possibly one from Vancouver would compete for the remaining three places and the alternate's berth. The Montreal candidates will be Marcel Rainville, Laird Watt, Robert Murray and Roland Longtin, while Gilbert Nunns and Ross Wilson are expected to be contenders from Toronto. Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Vancouver has been mentioned as a representative from that section, Lyon said.

Cleveland Club Advances

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 9—Cleveland Riding Club's polo team is to meet the Sixth Corps Area trio for the 7 to 12 goal championship of the Western Police Association tournament at the 124th Field Artillery Armory here Friday night. The Clevelanders won the right Saturday by defeating Capt. M. M. Corpening's Chicago Riding Club combination, 6¼ to 4½. The visitors started the game with one goal by handicap. A. Z. Baker, No. 1, for Cleveland, shot three goals, as did also Harry Evinger, back.

College Polo Result

Princeton 8½, Yale 6.

Bermuda's Yachts Win First Race In One Design Series

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 9 (AP)—Favored by a light northwest wind, Bermuda's one design boats captured the first race of the eleventh annual international yachting series with the Long Island Sound Interclubs, Saturday. The score after the first race of the best four-out-of-seven series showed Bermuda leading, 20¼ points to 15.

Bermuda boats took the first two places in the afternoon, Teddy Gosling bringing Longtail over the line 1m 1s. ahead of George Snowden's Cyric 2nd. O. M. Pearson's Susan of Long Island was third and J. E. Pearman's Starling of Bermuda, fourth. Then came three more Long Island entries, Henry R. Burt's Sue Z, Paul Shields' Gull, and Ronald G. Millar's Nancy. The fourth Bermuda boat, Cardinal, was withdrawn after fouling Gull on the last leg.

The home boats held the upper hand virtually all the way for weather conditions were not to the liking of the invaders from Long Island.

Cardinal was away to the best start and rounded the weather mark ahead of the field. Susan was close behind with the three other Bermuda boats in closest pursuit. On the next two legs Bermuda boats held the four first places but Susan crept up on the final leg to capture third place.

The finishing times, with point scores:

Boat	Finishing Time	Points
Long Tail	4:36:32	8¼
Cyric 2nd	4:37:33	7
Susan	4:40:00	6
Starling	4:40:04	5
Suez	4:41:20	4
Gull	4:41:50	3
Nancy	4:42:05	2
Cardinal	Withdrawn	

Detroiters Lead In Two Divisions

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Individual	
Gerald Vidro, Grand Rapids	721
Glenn Evans, Canton	705
R. J. Nelson, St. Louis	704
Gregg Griffo, Syracuse	702
Frederyck Pfeiffer, Omaha	695
Doubles	
George Rudolph-John Ryan, Waukegan	1321
Lee Foster-Louis Dumar, Highland Park, Mich.	1303
Archibald Johnson-Robert Allen, Pontiac	1288
Leroy Tagney-Harry Krebethke, Chicago	1267
Arthur Boehnke-Frederyck Pfeiffer, Milwaukee	1285
All Events	
Walter Repenhagen, Detroit	1972
Clyde Wells, Columbus	1959
Fred Weber, Milwaukee	1954
George Davis, Milwaukee	1941
Harry Krebethke, Chicago	1926
John White, Sioux City, Iowa	1926
Five-Man Event	
Stroh Bohemians, Detroit	3089
Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee	3032
Held's Funeral Directors, Columbus	3023
Blatz Old Heidelberg, Milwaukee	3014
Schlitz, Milwaukee	2993

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., April 9—Detroit won its first American Bowling Congress team championship when 48 teams from 23 cities failed in their efforts to dethrone the Stroh Bohemians from the top position in the national pin classic here last night. Finis will be written to the tournament early tonight when the last of the doubles and singles program is completed.

Yesterday's program was productive of another general shakeup among the leaders. Walter Repenhagen, who helped his Stroh team win the title with a 634 total, came back in the doubles and singles events to score 702 and 636, respectively, taking the all-events lead with a total of 1972. Repenhagen also took ninth place in the doubles event, paired with Cass Grygier, the Detroit pair scoring 1275. Joseph Wilday and Sidney Baum, New York, ascended to tenth place with a score of 1275.

The Stroh team wins the $1000 prize awarded by the Congress for the position in the division. Five diamond medals also go to members of the team.

Second place of the five-man team event went to the Employers' Mutuals, Milwaukee, who occupied top position for three weeks until displaced by the Motor City team. The Mutuals scored a total of 3032 pins. Held's Funeral Directors, Columbus, Ohio, wound up as third best with 3023, while the Blatz Old Heidelberg, Milwaukee, accounted for fourth place with 3014.

Despite the talk of high scores and new records, the marks remained intact. The high game prize was won by the Rome Motor Sales, Chicago, which scored 1113 in one game and finished in eleventh position with 2933.

Most disappointing during the tournament were the highly publicized teams. Few made the first ten. The Strohs were also touted but not like other teams, yet they posted games of 920, 1101 and 1068. Most significant was the fact that both the Mutuals and Strohs rolled into first place on the same alleys. The two alleys are now called "slots" by the bowlers; but they are far from that. Many good teams failed to find them easy.

Members of the Detroit team and their series in the title game follow: Frederick Gardella, 576; Philip Bauman, 625; Joseph Norris, 650; Walter Repenhagen, 634, and Cass Grygier, 604.

Ball Retains Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 9—George Ball '37, of Northwestern University, captured the Western Indoor Tennis Singles Championship at the Wentworth Armory here last night. In the final he defeated Eugene Quinn of Chicago, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4. Ball eliminated the former champion, W. E. Parkhill of Chicago, in the semifinals. Miss Louise Hofmeister of Chicago won the women's singles, 6—1, 9—7, upsetting Miss Catherine Wolf of Elkhart. Quinn and George O'Connell of Chicago regained the doubles crown, defeating F. M. O'Connell and David Kreiger of Chicago in the final, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2. They held the title in 1932.

College Baseball Results

Annapolis 6, Vermont 5.
Bridgewater 9, University Club 8.
Chicago 11, Baby Ruths 4.
Illinois 3, Illinois Wesleyan 1.
Indiana 18, Hanover 0.
Iowa State 11, Simpson 5.
Notre Dame 18, Pleasant Valley Indians 1.
Union Giants 6, Chicago 2.
Wabash 7, De Pauw 3.
Wisconsin 15, Bradley 7.

Whitcombe Wins English Golf

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—R. A. Whitcombe Saturday defeated A. J. Lacey, 7 and 5, in the final match of the Roehampton invitation tournament, the first major golf event of the year.

New York Club Retains Its Team Swimming Title

University of Michigan Is Runner-Up for Second Successive Year

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 9 (AP)—Emerging from three days of record-breaking performance a small but versatile band of swimmers from the New York Athletic Club started back East Saturday night with the National A. A. U. indoor swimming championship trophy in their possession for the third consecutive year.

Headed by the Spence brothers, Leonard, Walter and Wallace, and ably assisted by Peter Fick and John Howland Jr., the New York club piled up 37 points. The University of Michigan finished second with 24, with the Detroit Athletic Club third with 12 points.

Michigan Takes the Dives

Michigan still boasts the low and high-board diving champion in Richard K. Degener. Degener, the defending champion, was given the scare of his young life Saturday when Marshall Wayne of the University of Miami (Florida) matched the Michigan youth dive for dive with only .26 of a point separating the two in the final award.

The issue was settled on the final dive when Degener was awarded 19.8 points and Wayne 18.48. Earlier in the week Degener won the low board event in handy fashion.

Beside the high board diving only two events were on Saturday night's bill. Jack Medica, sensational University of Washington swimmer, won the 500-yard freestyle in the comparatively slow time of 5m. 29s. Medica's time is a new meet record.

Detroit A. C. Wins Relay

In the 300-yard medley relay the Detroit Athletic Club team nosed out the N. Y. A. C. team of the Spence brothers by less than a yard. The Detroit team's time was 3m. 42s., the only event on the program in which no record was set.

Medica, single-handed pulled the University of Washington into fourth place with eight points; the Newark A. C. was next with five, and then the Lake Shore Club of Chicago with four.

Walter Spence smashed the world's record for the 150-yard freestyle swim. In an exhibition test sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, Spence negotiated the distance in 1m. 22.8s., to break the record made by Walter Laufer in Chicago on March 2, 1929 The summary:

500-Yard Freestyle—Won by Medica, University of Washington; second, Woodford, Columbus, Ohio; third, Haynie, Detroit A. C.; fourth, Christie, University of Michigan; fifth, Goulding, Detroit A. C.; sixth, Dietz, Indianapolis Hoosier A. C. Time—5m. 29s.

Highboard Diving—Won by Degener, Michigan (160.64); second, Wayne, Miami (160.38); third, Green, Chicago Lake Shore (140.28); fourth, Root, Miami Beach (136.56); fifth, Flocco, Penn Athletic Club (130.44); sixth, Diefendorf, Ann Arbor (125.06).

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Detroit A. C. (J. Schmieler, Sinkiewitcz and Curtis); second, New York A. C. (Leonard, Wallace and Walter Spence); third, University of Michigan (Drysdale, Lawrence and Renner); fourth, Columbus A. C. (Fella, Gilsdorf and Wilson); fifth, Hoosier Athletic Club, Indianapolis (Robinson, Tilman and Valentine); sixth, Cleveland Y. (Troughton, Gorman and Wolpaw). Time—3m. 42s.

Duck Pin Records Fall at Baltimore

National Duck Pin Bowling Leaders

Men's Team	
Connecticut Yankees, Stratford, Conn.	1943
Recreation Center Five, Baltimore	1875
Von Rintel Five, Baltimore	1842
Men's Doubles	
W. Megaw-J. Waters, Washington-Hartford	789
J. Talbert-S. Benson, Washington	786
P. Wolfe-R. Temple, Hyattsville, Md.	784
Women's Singles	
Florence Labarr, Bridgeport, Conn.	376
Audrey Mullaney, Baltimore	371
Catherine Kirk, Richmond, Va.	369
Women's All-Events	
Lorraine Gulli, Washington	1114
Katherine Stevens, Norfolk, Va.	1076
Evelyn Meir, Baltimore	1075
Mixed Doubles	
Mabel Jensen-Walter Pipp, Hartford	789
K. Heinzenberger-H. Kullick, Baltimore	758
A. Lucus-V. Buckingham, Baltimore	736
Men's Singles	
Nick Tronsky, Willimantic	453
Earl Campbell, Annapolis, Md.	442
Wilmer Robey, Baltimore	441
Men's All-Events	
Joe Morrelli, Stamford, Conn.	1192
Wilmer Robey, Baltimore	1176
Joe Lamastra, Stratford, Conn.	1175
Women's Teams	
Lucky Strike Five, Washington	1762
Young Woman's Republican Club, Baltimore	1680
John Marshall Five, Richmond, Va.	1653
Women's Doubles	
Helen Ream-Billie Butler, Washington	701
K. Stevens-K. Vick, Norfolk, Va.	694
M. Akers-E. Gladfetter, Baltimore	680

BALTIMORE, April 9 (AP)—Lorraine Gulli of Washington established a new duckpin bowling record last night in the women's all-events by scoring a total of 1114 pins. The previous record of 1081 was made last year by Anne Griffin of Hartford, Conn. Registering 315 in her doubles set in the last session of the national duckpin bowling congress tournament, Miss Guilli gained a commanding lead for her new mark in her singles and team sets Saturday night. In the team bowling, she scored 433, a new women's mark for a three-game set, and turned in a 366 to place among the singles leaders. Her team, the Lucky Strikes of Washington, set a new record Saturday night with 1762.

The pair of Helen Ream and Billie Butler of Washington went to the head of the women's doubles with 701, falling 46 short of the record of Margaret Holliday and Lotta Janowitz of Baltimore, made in 1933.

Two Richmond (Va.) women reached the leaders in the singles. Catherine Kirk was in third place with 369 and Helen Ranlett in fifth with 363.

College Lacrosse Results

Annapolis 13, Pennsylvania 1.
C. C. N. Y. 8, New York L. C. 4.
John Hopkins 12, Washington Col. 1.
Maryland 9, Harvard 3.
M. I. T. 5, Boston 3.
Mt. Washington 8, St. John's (Md.) 4.
Princeton 12, Lehigh 1.
Rutgers 6, Alumni 1.
Swarthmore 15, Philadelphia L. C. 7.
West Point 15, Springfield 2.

Cambridge Ruggers Win From Harvard 41 to 18 in New York

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Despite an ankle injury to Cliff W. Jones, who was compelled to retire from the game early in the first half, the Cambridge Rugby team opened its four-game eastern tour Saturday by defeating Harvard, 41 to 18, before an enthusiastic crowd of 4500 spectators at Ohio Field, New York University.

The contest was the first international intercollegiate match to be played in the East, and the game found great favor with the large metropolitan crowd that watched the English players cavort about the Rugby field with lightning speed, skill and dexterity.

Cambridge scored 26 points to 10 for Harvard in the first period. In the second the Crimson gave the Englishmen closer opposition, scoring 8 points and yielding only 15 points.

G. W. Parker, fullback, and W. Wooler, center three-quarter, each scored 12 points to lead the Cambridge attack, and R. C. S. Dick, center three-quarter, scored three tries for a total of nine points.

Donald Meiklejohn, Crimson three-quarterback, scored half of the points for Harvard, with three goals after tries and a 25-yard penalty goal. Harvard's other points came from tries by James A. Potter and Allan W. Sherman, and a scrum rush by six Crimson forwards.

Cambridge ran up a score of 8-0 in the first half on two tries by Wooler and a goal after try by Parker. Then, when Sherman recovered a fumble behind the goal, Harvard got its first score. It was in this mix-up that Jones the Cambridge star, sustained a broken fibular bone in his right ankle and was carried from the field.

Cambridge	Harvard
Craig, f	f, Sweeney
Roseveare, f	f, White
Bowring, f	f, Schwyzer
Griffith, f	f, Nazro
Dingle, f	f, Oppenheimer
Leather, f	f, Ottinger
Reese, f	f, Burrage
Lord, f	f, La Rousilie
Bowcott, sh	soh, Sherman
Jones, soh	sh, Mayorga
Fyfe, lw	rw, Potter
Dick, lc	rc, Channing
Wooler, rc	lc, Whitney
Johnston, rw	lw, Harding
Parker, fb	fb, Meiklejohn

Score—Cambridge 41, Harvard 18. Tries—Wooler 4, Dick 3, Lord, Griffith for Cambridge; Sherman, Potter for Harvard. Goals—Parker 6, Fyfe for Cambridge; Meiklejohn 3 for Harvard. Penalty goal—Meiklejohn for Harvard. Referee—P. S. DeQ. Cabot, New Zealand All-Blacks. Time—Two 40-minute halves

Eight Players Gain Second Round Of Handball Tourney

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Eight players, led by the defending title-holder, Sam Atcheson of Memphis, gained the second round as the National A. A. U. four-wall handball championships got under way at the New York A. C. yesterday.

Atcheson quickly disposed of O. Kramer of New York, 21—7, 21—8, to advance into the second round along with John Endzevick of Cleveland, Jack Srenco of St. Louis, Ray Gallant of Butte, Mont.; Dan Palazzo of Bridgeport, Conn., and Edward Linz, Harry Cazarian and John Walsh of New York.

Endzevick defeated Anthony Caballero of Boston, 21—19, 21—8; Srenco eliminated Edward Fawcett of New York, 21—16, 21—9; Gallant toppled Henry B. Perkins, Brooklyn, 21—7, 21—18; and Palazzo outlasted Oscar Prescott of New York, 13—21, 21—13, 21—12.

Of the three New Yorkers who advanced Linz had the hardest match on his hands. He finally put out Joe H. Matthew of Kansas City, 21—8, 12-21, 21—7. Cazarian defeated Frank Zandler of St. Louis, 21—12, 21—7, while Walsh scored over William Snyder of Boston, 21—13, 21—16.

William McKaharer of Germantown, Penna., won a preliminary round match from Timothy Sweeney of New York, 21—9, 14—21, 21—16, to reach the first round.

Not to Operate in Ottawa

OTTAWA, April 9 (AP)—F. D. Burpee, president of the Ottawa Hockey Club of the National Hockey League said Saturday the club would not be operated in Ottawa next season. Losses of $60,000 were sustained over the last two seasons, he said. Burpee gave no information as to whether some other city or cities were being considered. St. Louis, now operating a team in the American Association has been mentioned. Remond Quain, a director just returned from a visit to the Missouri city. Ottawa was one of the original founders of the league, but because of dwindling gate receipts was forced to suspend its franchise for the 1931-32 season. The team finished at the bottom of the international division in the season just ended.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

April 7

Boston (A.) 9, Birmingham (S. A.) 7.
Cincinnati (N.) 13, Rochester (I. L.) 5.
Detroit (A.) 5, Montreal (I. L.) 0.
Knoxville (S. A.) 7, Cleveland (A.) 4.
Nashville (S. A.) 5, New York (A.) 4.
New York (N.) 4, Memphis (S. A.) 3.
Pittsburgh (N.) 12, Chicago (A.) 5.
St. Louis (A.) 6, Brooklyn (N.) 5.
Washington (A.) 8, Chicago (N.) 3.

April 8

Boston (N.) 16, Baltimore (I. L.) 6.
Brooklyn (N.) 13, St. Louis (A.) 10.
Chicago (A.) 13, Pittsburgh (N.) 3.
Chicago (N.) 5, Washington (A.) 2.
Detroit (A.) 5, Montreal (I. L.) 4
Nashville (S. A.) 6, New York (A.) 5.
New York (N.) 18, Memphis (S. A.) 1.
Philadelphia (N.) 8, Philadelphia (A.) 1.
St. Louis (N.) 2, Cincinnati (N.) 1.

Co-Captains at N. Y. U.

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Emilio Debenedictis, of Medford, Mass., and Allen Walz, of New York, both tackles, Saturday, were elected co-captains of the 1934 New York University football team in the long-delayed balloting of lettermen. The Violet captain customarily is elected immediately following the last game of the season, but because of the unsettled coaching situation and considerable dissension among the players the election was deferred. Debenedictis is a junior in the School of Commerce. He prepared for college at Medford High. Walz also is a junior in Commerce. He prepared at Hun school.

Cunningham Beats World Mark

NORMAN, Okla., April 9 (AP)—Glenn V. Cunningham of University of Kansas, beat the world record for 1000 meters in University of Oklahoma's amateur track and field meet Saturday, flashing the distance in 2m. 11.1s. The record of 2m. 11.2s. was set by C. Ellis of Great Britain at London in 1929. Cunningham finished six yards ahead of Glen Dawson of Tulsa A. C. Harold Manning of Wichita A. C. was close behind Dawson. The Kansas flash stepped the first quarter in 57s. and the half in 1m. 56s. University of Oklahoma amassed 59¾ points to lead in the team scoring.

Cochran Again International Billiard King

Takes 18.2 Balkline Championship in Playoff With Hagenlacher

International 18.2 Balkline Billiard Standing

	Won	Lost	HR	BG	Total Pts
Welker Cochran	7	2	217	4	3256
Eric Hagenlacher	6	3	219	6	3223
W. F. Hoppe	5	3	168	8	2645
Kinrey Matsuyama	3	5	140	11	2424
Ora C. Morningstar	0	8	137	—	1398

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 9—Welker Cochran of San Francisco, a former champion, became again the international 18.2 balkline king here Saturday, when he defeated Eric Hagenlacher of Germany by a score of 400 to 139. It was the playoff of a tie for first place. Cochran scored an average of 100, the best game of the tournament. Cochran completed his 400 points in the short space of time of four innings, two better than the mark held by Hagenlacher, when the latter defeated Morningstar by the score of 400 to 98 in six innings.

The German opened up with a run of 44 in the first inning, while Cochran took the lead in his half of the same, recording 217 caroms, two short of the high run of the tournament. In his second, Hagenlacher added 43 more to his score, with Cochran retaliating with a 23.

Hagenlacher counted only one in his third appearance at the table, while the new 18.2 balkline champion scored an even century in his third attempt. The Californian at that time led by 340 to 88. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—217 23 100 60—400. High Run—217. Innings—4.

Eric Hagenlacher—44 43 1 51—139. High Run—51. Innings—4. Referee—Charles C. Peterson, St. Louis.

Stoefen Is Winner Over Allison; Jane Sharp Also Victor

HOUSTON, Texas, April 9 (AP)—Lester R. Stoefen, 23-year-old tennis wizard from Los Angeles, strengthened his bid for a singles position on the United States Davis Cup team by overwhelming Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2, in the finals of the River Oaks tennis tournament yesterday.

Allison was one of this nation's representatives last year in singles competition for the Davis Cup, but the thoroughness with which Stoefen trounced him convinced observers that the Californian would shove him aside, with Allison perhaps pairing with the veteran George M. Lott Jr., in the doubles.

Stoefen teamed with Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta to down Allison and Lott, 6—3, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2, in the doubles final. Allison and the Chicagoan had been top-seeded.

Jane Sharp of Los Angeles made it a banner day for California netters by beating Eugenie Sampson of Chicago, 6—2, 6—3, in the women's finals. Miss Sharp had eliminated Mrs. Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City, fifth ranking player in the United States two years ago, in the semifinals and she and Mrs. Harris had captured the doubles championship.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., Fridays, April 13 and 27, in coöperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperation with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m.; Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—Every Friday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m.; first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays, during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-348m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., 1ZS, 1420kc-207m.

College Track Results

Louisiana State 69, Indiana 48.
North Carolina 72½, W. & M. 53½.
Southern California 69, California 62.
Swarthmore 73½, Johns Hopkins 52½.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 2, St. Louis 1.

Arsenal Increases First-Place Margin In English League

Leading Teams British Soccer Standings
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, April 9

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Arsenal	22	8	7	66	41	52
Huddersfield T.	19	10	8	77	53	48
Tottenham H.	19	7	13	70	50	45
Derby County	17	10	11	67	46	44
Blackburn	17	7	15	67	73	41
Wednesday	16	8	14	56	57	40
Manchester City	15	10	12	54	62	40
Second Division						
Grimsby Town	25	5	8	90	52	55
Preston N. E.	20	6	12	67	49	46
Bolton W.	19	7	12	71	53	45
Brentford	19	7	12	76	57	45
Bradford	20	2	15	77	63	42
Third Division—Northern Section						
Chesterfield	26	5	7	81	40	57
Barnsley	24	7	7	109	58	55
Stockport	2[illegible]	8	6	111	47	54
Walsall	21	7	11	86	55	49
Doncaster	19	8	11	70	55	46
Tranmere Rovers	18	6	12	74	49	42
Third Division—Southern Section						
Norwich City	24	9	5	85	47	57
Coventry	19	11	8	85	49	49
Queen's Park R.	21	6	10	60	43	48
Reading	18	11	8	73	45	47
Luton	18	9	11	73	58	46
Scottish League—First Division						
Rangers	28	5	3	110	37	61
Motherwell	26	4	5	85	41	56
Aberdeen	18	6	10	87	49	42
Queen of the So.	20	2	13	71	73	42
Ayr	16	9	11	84	88	41
Hearts	15	10	9	80	52	40
Kilmarnock	16	8	12	68	61	40
Second Division						
Dunfermline	19	4	10	88	52	42
Arbroath	19	3	10	75	48	41
Albion Rovers	18	5	9	68	45	41
Morton	17	5	10	66	59	39
Stenhousemuir	17	4	11	65	67	38

LONDON, April 9 (AP) — The Arsenal gunners strengthened their hold on first place in the first division of the English Football League Saturday when they trounced the runners-up, Huddersfield Town, 3 to 1, in a great match at Highbury. The result left the gunners with a four-point advantage over Huddersfield, with only four weeks to go.

Tottenham Hotspurs, in third place, also fell back, taking a 4-to-3 defeat at Derby County.

Manchester City and Portsmouth, who fight it out for the cup three weeks hence, had a league clash at Manchester and the City came out on top by a 2-to-1 score.

Grimsby Town, headed for promotion to the first division, made their leadership of the second division even more secure by defeating Hull City 1 to 0. Preston North End went into undisputed possession of second place by beating Lincoln City 1 to 0.

Norwich City, heading the third, southern section, had an easy win at home over Watford but Chesterfield, leaders of the northern section, were beaten 3 to 2 by Chester and, as a result, now have only a two-point margin over Barnsley.

Glasgow Rangers captured the championship of the Scottish League for the second season in succession when they defeated Aberdeen at Ibrox Park 2 to 1.

The season has only three weeks to go with next Saturday an off day, and the Rangers gained a five-point advantage over Motherwell Saturday who were being held to a 2-to-2 tie by Third Lanark.

The weather was bad for most of the fixtures and that at Cowdenbeath where St. Mirren, cup finalists, were to have been visitors, was called off when a snowstorm came.

Dunfermline, leading the second division, was held to a scoreless draw at King's Park, but nevertheless holds a single-point lead over Arbroath, who defeated Edinburgh City 2 to 0. Arbroath dislodged Stenhousemuir for second position.

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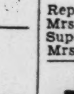
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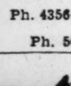

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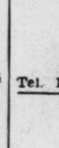

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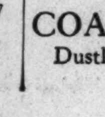
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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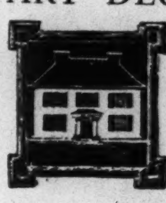
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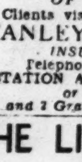
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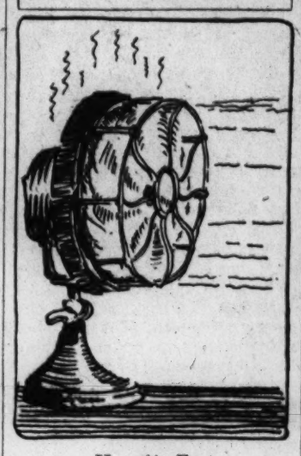


Hot-Air Fan

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ON CHILLY days just turn on the electric fan! It will behave contrary to all your expectations, and send a comforting current of warm air through the room; that is, it will if it is equipped with the attachment that Harry Schesinger of Des Moines, Iowa, has devised for it (U. S. Patent No. 1951675). His special electric heating coils have only to be fastened on the back of your fan to make it useful all the year round.

Betty Bee

How She Keeps Clean

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE enters a flower that is rich in pollen. When she emerges, pollen covers her head and body. It adheres even to her antennæ, a really serious matter as Betty is guided largely by smell, and the sensitive antennæ perform this function.

Even before coming out of the flower, Betty begins her cleaning process. Her antennæ receive first consideration. In the joints of Betty's front legs there are some very effective cleaners. These are U-shaped notches lined with hair. Into this notch goes an antenna. A cap closes down and the antenna is drawn through. This action, repeated two or three times, removes every particle of pollen.

So far, so good. But Betty's head and body are also dusted with pollen. She does not pause. She may even launch herself into the air; but whether standing or in flight, the cleaning process proceeds. She will rub her feet together, for all the world like a workman rubbing his hands before he tackles a difficult job. Then she begins combing herself. For combs, she uses the hairs on her forelegs and middle legs. With these four legs she can reach every part of her body, even her back.

This proves that Betty is not only an acrobat, but something of a contortionist. By the time she reaches the hive, all, or nearly all, of the pollen has been removed. If any stray bits remain they are promptly taken off by Betty's sisters.

What, you may ask, becomes of the combings? Are they thrown away? Bless you! You do not know Betty's efficiency and frugality. Every grain of that precious pollen, seemingly combed from her body with careless gesture, is passed from front legs to middle legs, then on to the hind legs which it reaches in the form of small pellets. Here it is stored until Betty deposits it at the hive.

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The use of "trite, general and 'woolly' words instead of fresh, concrete ones" is a common fault of newspaper reporters and correspondents, according to Willard G. Bleyer whose chapter on Style in "How to Write Special Feature Articles," Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston, 1920, is particularly good. "Since newspaper reporters and correspondents are called upon day after day to write on similar events, and to write at top speed, they are prone to use the same words over and over again."

By "skeletonized" copy is meant that from which words like the, an, a, etc., are eliminated. Cable copy is generally "skeletonized." Reason: High transmission expense.

The Boston tea party was planned in the back office of the Boston Gazette.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Carpenter Work

A CARPENTER, finding no opportunity for construction work, took his bag of tools one morning and began a house-to-house canvass. He stated his business and asked the housewife if she had any doors which were sticking, and needed planing, any shelves to be put up; or other odd jobs. He named moderate rates—25 cents for planing a door, etc.

Almost every house had some small adjustment which the housewife was glad to have made and in a few hours he found that he had earned four dollars. His initiative brought its reward in daily income.

Mrs. Lucy M. M. S.

Your Camera

An Experiment in Developing a Film

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

IF A closet or dark room is available, films may be developed in the daytime, but if you have no such room, almost any room will answer at night. The curtains may be pulled down, and if light then enters the room, blankets may be used to cover the windows.

Arrange the four trays on a table or bench. A piece of oilcloth should be used under the trays to keep the solution from staining the table. Fill the first tray two-thirds full of clear water, the second with the developer, the third with clear water, and the fourth with the fixing bath or the prepared hypo.

Mix your solutions as advised in the directions. The temperature should be about 65 degrees for best results. Keep the red light about 18 inches from the developing tray and use a watch or clock to time your work. No light, other than the red light, must enter the room.

To begin: Remove the protecting paper from the film (all exposures to be of the same object under same conditions). With one end of the film in each hand pass it through the tray of water until it is limp and pliable. Next carry it through the developer in the same manner. Soon the image will begin to appear, and the divisions of clear film between the exposures will be seen. Cut the films apart with scissors and number with a sharp instrument.

Develop Number 1 film for four minutes, Number 2 for five minutes, and so on with the remaining films. At the expiration of the specified time for the developing for each film, rinse in the clear-water tray, and submerge in the fixer tray.

You will then have six (or eight) negatives of the same subject, made under the same conditions, with the identical exposure. You will be able to see for yourself the length of time for the development of films best suited to your needs. This should remove any question as to when to remove the film from the developer.

The thermometer is the one indispensable part of the equipment, for variation of temperature will change all factors.

How you may use this experiment to your advantage in future developing of films will follow.

Daily Anecdote

Not Longsuffering

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE thing which fretted Handel more than all else was a faulty rendition of his compositions. Upon one occasion he brought one of his oratorios to a provincial town in England. He began to search for musicians to make up his orchestra and chorus. Many were recommended as excellent singers or players and all were instructed to meet Handel on a certain afternoon. When Handel made his appearance he came puffing with both arms full of manuscript.

"Gentlemen," said he, "you know how to read manuscript?"

"Yes, yes," came the responses. "We play in the church," added one elderly man seated behind a violoncello.

"Very well, blay dis," said Handel distributing the parts.

Stumbling and blundering followed. Handel's sensitive ear could stand it but for a few moments. Clapping his hands to his ears he ran to the gentleman of the violoncello and shouted:

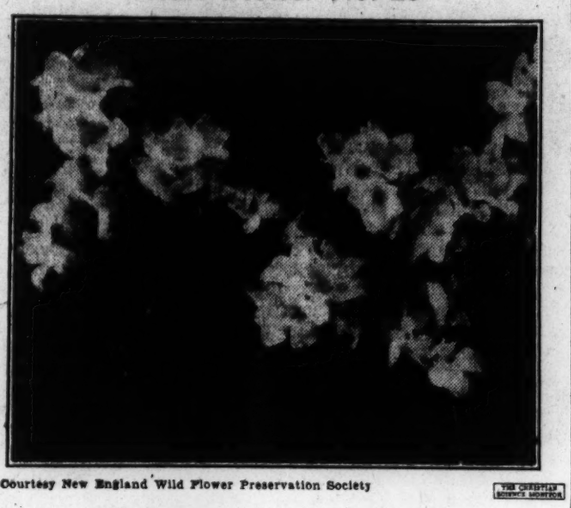
"Zou blay in de church? Very well zou may blay in de church for we read de Lord is longsuffering, and of great kindness. Zou sal blay in de church but zou sal not blay for me!"

Snatching up his manuscripts, he rushed from the room leaving the astonished performers to draw their own conclusions.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

MORAL courage is obeying one's conscience and doing what one believes to be right, in face of a hostile majority: and moral cowardice is stifling one's conscience, and doing what is less than right to win other people's favor.—DR. JOHN WATSON.

State Flower No. 26



Courtesy New England Wild Flower Preservation Society

Massachusetts: Trailing Arbutus

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS' state flower (adopted by the General Court in 1918) has the distinction of entertaining queens every spring. Just as soon as the first few warm days appear, almost before Old Man Winter and his white blanket can be ordered out, the reception room of the Mayflower is made spick-and-span to receive royal visitors. Were it not for open house kept by trailing arbutus blossoms, and other early blooms with nectar supplies, what would the queens of the bumblebees and honeybees do? They have spent the winter snugly sleeping under shingles, stone walls, leaves, and such things, and now it is time for them to begin work establishing a new colony for a new season.

Mayflowers are commonest near the borders of evergreen woods or in open growth of oak or laurel. Flowers are white with a pinkish tinge, five petaled, and tubular. The leaves, tough and rusty green, are of last year's growth. New leaves appear each June.

A few years ago trailing arbutus could be found quite easily, from Newfoundland and Saskatchewan to Florida and Wisconsin, but because of ruthless picking, which meant the pulling up of great, long, trailing runners, it has almost disappeared from its old haunts.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Man in the Upper Berth

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was a day when I took a journey, and I rode in a Car of Juggernaut, even a Sleeping Car. And I had bought my railway Ticket and my Pullman Ticket, and paid the War Tax. And I had a Lower Berth, and was content. And there came into the Car a Passenger who had a Ticket for an Upper Berth. And he was wroth. And he Spake much concerning it, so that all that were in the Car heard what he said. And he spake saying: I'd like to know what kind of One Horse Road this is that can't put on Cars enough to give its Patrons Decent Service. For I have never slept before in an Upper Berth, and I like it not.

Now, the man who hath never slept in an Upper Berth hath not slept many times in a Lower Berth. And I looked at the Passenger, and I suspected that it was from Motives of Economy he had taken the Upper Berth, and that if he had bought a Lower Berth he would have gone Without Breakfast.

Wherefore I let him talk till he had told all who were in the car how sad he was at having to sleep in an Upper Berth. And I said to him:

I have a ticket for a Lower Berth, and it cost me One Dollar More than an Upper Berth, and the War Tax is another Dime. I will Exchange Berths with thee, and thou mayest give to me a Dollar and Ten Cents.

And he began with shame to Side Step mine offer. And he said, I would not think of accepting a Favor at the Expense of thy Comfort.

And I said, I shall be Comfortable in the Upper Berth, and the more so for the Comfort thou art to have in the Lower One.

And I called to the Ethiopian who accompanied that Chariot, and I said, Move my things to Upper Seven, and give this man Lower Six; and come thou with thy Fire Escape, and I will go up.

But the Passenger began to Sweat, so that Cold Drops stood on his Forehead, and he said,

I thank thee just as much, but I am Running a Little Short on my Expense Account; and if it is all the same to thee, I will Go Up Stairs and save my Dollar Ten.

And I said, Peace go with thee.

And the other Passengers began to Snigger.

And he Went Up Very Soon, and was glad to go.

And one of the Other Passengers came nigh unto me, and he Laughed, and said,

Thou didst Sure Get His Number.

And I said, The man who hath Little at home is the man who Kicketh when he goeth abroad. And he who Complaineth Loudly at the Small discomforts of Travel is he who is Getting all he is paying for, and more than he can afford.

And he said, I had not thought of it on this wise, but I verily believe thou art right.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Translators of the Authorized Version

WE LEARN from a letter of King James I to Bishop Bancroft of London that the King appointed "certain learned men to the number of four and fifty for the translating of the Bible" (Pollard: "Records of the English Bible," p. 46); however, none of the list which have come down to us contain more than 47 names.

We are told that the translators were selected from "the most prominent scholars of the day," whether among the clergy or the laity, and that "all possible pains were taken to secure the services of the best available men" (Hoare: "The English Bible," p. 249).

The 47 men were organized in six groups or companies, two of which met at Oxford, two at Cambridge, and two at Westminster. To each of five groups was allotted the task of translating a certain portion of the Bible, while the sixth group translated the Apocrypha. When each group had completed its work, it sent a copy of the translation on which it had agreed to each of the other five groups; and so, in the end, the whole translation had passed through the hands of all the translators.

In Lighter Vein

Puzzled

The portrait painter approached the old villager and offered him some money if he would allow him to paint his features. Old Ben hesitated and then shook his head.

"It's money easily earned," prompted the artist.

"Oi know that, zur," replied Ben, thoughtfully stroking his whiskers. "But Oi were just thinking how Oi should get the paint off afterwards."—*Pearson's.*

Just in Time

Briggs was showing his neighbor over his house.

"There's my equestrian portrait," he said, pointing to a picture on the wall.

The neighbor gazed at it critically. "A very fine snapshot," he replied.

"But what makes you call it a snapshot?" asked Briggs.

"Well, you're still on the horse."—*Moncton Transcript.*

The Authority

She had driven past a red light, then stalled her car in the midst of heavy traffic, made a left turn against the light, and finally pulled over to the curb and started to park against a water plug.

A policeman rushed over to her. "Lady!" he shouted, "are you familiar with *any* of the rules governing drivers?"

She looked up at him with a lovely smile. "Why, yes, officer," she said. "What would you like to know?"

No Indicator

While out walking with our Schipperke dog (tailless), I was amused to hear a passing child say to her mother: "Oh, mummie, how does that little doggie know when he's pleased?"—*A. E. B., in London Daily Mail.*

Retort Courteous

She had just refused his invitation to ride in his car.

"I have driven that car for seven years, and never had a wreck," he defended warmly.

"You mean," said she, "that you have driven that wreck for seven years, and never had a car."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Entertaining Angels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clinton, Mich.

A MAN who was soliciting magazine subscriptions called at a home here, and an elderly gentleman graciously invited him in. The caller explained what he had to offer. The other replied, "I am very sorry, I can not subscribe for the magazines. To tell you the truth, I have scarcely enough to sustain my wife and myself." This elderly gentleman had been a millionaire recently.

The agent was deeply touched, and at the lunch hour told his experience to his fellow workers. Among them they raised $16, and took it to the elderly couple.

Those who answer door bells may be entertaining angels unawares.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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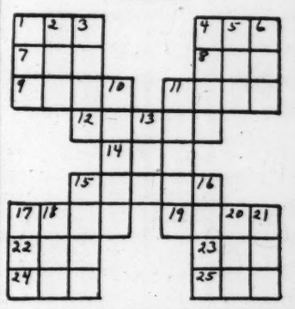
That carpet certainly looks differently when you get it outside in the daylight said the woman having only seen it under artificial light the clerk came mighty near selling me on it before I realized it

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Junior Cross-Word No. 149



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Foot of a beast.
4—Number.
7—To frost.
8—Exist.
9—Skin.
11—Sliced cabbage served as a salad.
12—To arrange in folds.
14—Bronze coin of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
15—Muffled the sound of, as by a mute.
17—Debate.
19—Sketched.
22—Conjunction.
23—Yes.
24—Golf mound.
25—Wager.

Down

1—Small seed, as of an apple.
2—Aviator.
3—Join closely.
4—Story.
5—Epoch.
6—Recent.
10—Handsome game fish.
11—Celerity.
13—A branch of learning.
15—Method.
16—Dull brownish yellow or a yellowish gray.
17—Having a dull and lusterless but uniform surface.
18—Unity.
20—Organ of sight.
21—Rainy.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Humorist: An inventor who claims to have made a car that cannot overturn, recently drove it 20 miles across country and declared himself perfectly satisfied with the run. The only thing that remained unshaken in the car was his confidence.

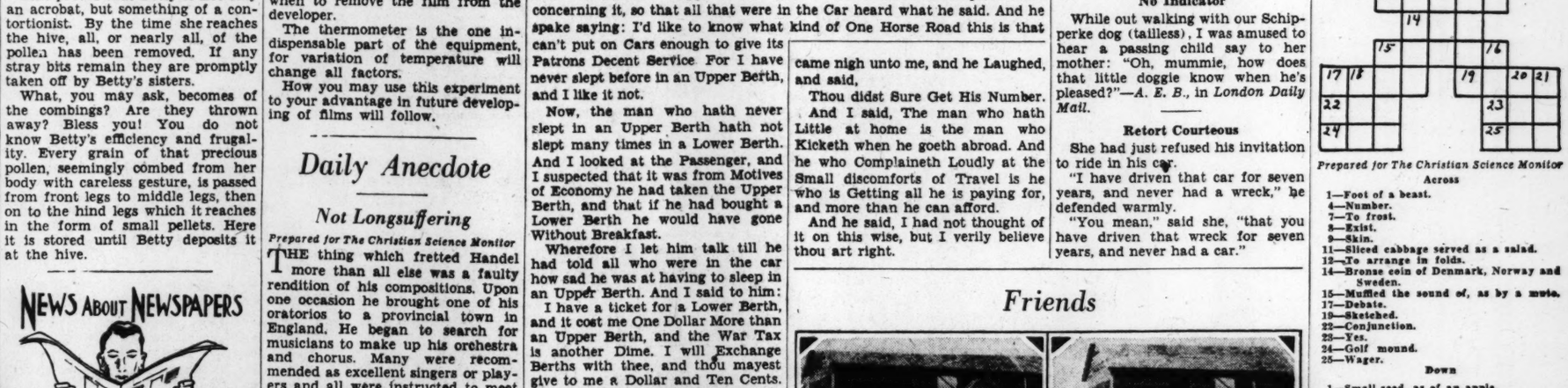
Punch: A London tradesman owns a horse that can put on its own collar in a few seconds. But then we must remember it hasn't to crawl about the stable looking for its stud.

Friends

Mr. W. A. Ward, of Winnipeg, Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB for These Two Pictures of Love at First Sight. Members Who Have Had Snapshots Accepted Are Invited to Be "Active" Members, and Submit More and Better Pictures.

The Adventures of Waddles—The Stranger

By THE HAGERS


A STRANGER, WITH HIS GRIPS AND CANE, ONE AFTERNOON STEPPED OFF THE TRAIN.
THE MAYOR MET HIM CORDIALLY, AND HANDED HIM THE CITY'S KEY.
THE CAMERAS GROUND AS, WITH A LAUGH, HE GAVE THE DUCKS HIS AUTOGRAPH.
THE DRAKE COMMITTEE MEMBERS CHEERED; A CAR DROVE UP; HE DISAPPEARED.
I'M PUZZLED AND A BIT CONCERNED; HIS MISSION HERE I HAVE NOT LEARNED.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Back of Dr. Wirt

FOR Dr. William A. Wirt, who will make his eagerly awaited appearance before a congressional committee tomorrow, read the Committee for the Nation (to rebuild prices and purchasing power). He is a spokesman for this unique organization. The committee is a depression-born body headed by leading industrialists and a few agricultural leaders. It has no connection with the Government. It has a gift for high-powered publicity. Americans, having got over the first shock of the emergency, were asking "where do we go from here?" Along came Dr. Wirt to tell them. The toothsome bait he offered was merely an appetizer. It was allowed to titillate the national palate till that palate was ready for more. Last week we had the follow-up dish from the committee showing in six daily installments how the country is heading for the totalitarian state.

Yet the Committee for the Nation is itself wedded to a program, and a program of control. Its quarrel with the Administration is merely over the method of control. Control and expand money, and leave it at that, says the committee, and everything else in the shape of recovery, and all that matters in the shape of reform, will be added unto the American people. The committee is thus frankly inflationist.

In its early days the committee did a profoundly useful service. Roosevelt's "hundred days" were full of reform. But it was deflationary reform. Take the partial reopening of the banks. It tied up $5,000,000,000. The committee kept the closed bank situation constantly before the Administration and undoubtedly spurred action to release the frozen funds.

This was only one of the committee's activities. It flowed, as do its other activities, from a literal interpretation of the constitutional provision that Congress should "regulate money and the value thereof." Under this banner the committee backed the theories of Prof. George F. Warren. In the public mind, curiously enough, Professor Warren is associated with the reviled "Brain Trust." He is, however, only one segment of it. For a time the entire policy of the Administration lined up in testing the Warren theories. It was only when the gold-minded Professor Warren was more or less put on the shelf, as a result of what the committee would presumably call the premature and inadequate devaluation of January 31, and the social-control-minded Professor Tugwell seemed to be coming more and more into his own in the extension of the AAA crop-reducing program from voluntarism to compulsion, that the committee released its shattering pop-gun report.

It was during the Warren régime that the committee revealed itself as wedded to a *particular* form of inflationism. Money as such was not so important. What was vital was the expansion of the *traditional* base of money—hard metal. Then there would be more money in circulation and easier credit conditions and, as a consequence of both, a restoration of price levels and purchasing power. Silver as well as gold earned its solicitude. Mr. J. H. Rand Jr., one of the directors of the committee, in his recent testimony in Washington, publicly regretted that there was so little silver in the world that the United States could buy. Presumably he would extend his regret to gold.

Is this the way to restore prices and purchasing power? It may be one way. But surely it is hardly the right way. Wholesale drafts on the world's stocks of precious metals mean wholesale drafts on the world's standard money. Therefore they are at bottom merely evidences of unconscious national selfishness. In a world so closely knit as this no national policy is sound which puts one country on long rations only by putting others on short rations.

Nor is there any method in such madness. The United States is chockful of monetary metal. What is required is confidence to use this superabundance. Prices and purchasing power can be restored without the acquisition of another single ounce of gold or silver. In the United States, moreover, neither gold nor silver is king of the money system. Government credit is the Gibraltar. And the internal gold standard, under the ban that the Roosevelt Administration has imposed on the convertibility of money into gold, has become merely a gesture to an old form. It is in historical process of supersession. For the next step, when we get dulled to the sight of stored-up gold, will be to allow it to serve a more useful purpose than as an untouchable hoard.

Recovery—Promise Plus Effort

THE recently completed survey of its members by the Coöperative Bank League of Massachusetts has disclosed that member banks have available for immediate lending $20,000,000. And more important is the announcement that plans for putting that money within the reach of the home owner will be launched immediately.

Encouraging as the promise is, it remains as yet a promise. To push the plan into fulfillment there will be need of aggressive action. It may be necessary for some of the more alert members of the league not only to speed up their own activities, but also to put their weight behind those banks that seem to have lost their self-starters.

No branch of national industry has suffered more than that of building construction. On the other hand, no branch holds a greater promise as an aid to general recovery. For five years it has been dormant. An army of unemployed artisans wait for it to resume, as does an equally large army of unemployed in those industries which depend upon building construction for a large share of their business.

Any move to loosen credit today will find itself backed by the national Administration. The problem is no longer one of lack of money. Behind the $20,000,000 available in the Massachusetts coöperative banks there is a huge reservoir of funds. The Federal Government is about to swell the amount it has already put into the field by further advances. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has released in Massachusetts alone some $26,000,000 by taking from mortgagees that amount in "frozen" mortgages. The Federal Home Loan Bank has other millions to advance to members. There are still more millions in hands of potential depositors that will flow into the coöperative banks at the first sign that they are actively functioning again.

This present spring is one in which recovery in building construction may be brought about by decisive and courageous action. The Coöperative Bank League promises leadership in this section. If the promise is followed by a real effort, the result will be certain.

Too Many Governments

SOMEWHERE in the evolution of the American system the idea that the least government is the best government got lost in the shuffle. "It is often said that we have too much government," former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois declares. "Whether this be true or not, it certainly is a fact that we have too many governments."

A look at the record, as Alfred E. Smith would say, confirms this impression. When we speak of "the government" we are using a figure of speech, for there are nearly 200,000 governments in the United States. Almost every American citizen has five or more governments over him—federal, state, county, municipal, and school. Many citizens have three or four more.

The implications are serious from the standpoint of administration, economy, taxation and all-around efficiency. Says Senator Harry F. Byrd, former Governor of Virginia:

> The layers of government existing in nearly every section are sapping the very life blood of the people, and, unless reformed, may ultimately destroy the fundamental principles of our democracy. The core of the trouble is that our governmental organization has failed to keep pace with the functions it is called upon to perform. There are too many governments, and there is too little efficiency. Units of government have multiplied so that the taxpayer today is blanketed under so many layers of government that he is as bewildered as he is burdened by duplicated and excessive taxation. Our overlapping, unnecessary layers of government must be removed or we shall perish.

Small wonder, with so many units having power to tax, that even before the present emergency spending program was initiated taxation in the United States had increased from 8 per cent of the national income in 1913 to 33 per cent in 1932, with governments supporting 18,000,000 citizens, or nearly one-sixth of the population. During the emergency the number has increased.

It is not only the Federal Government, forty-eight state governments, 3000 counties and thousands of incorporated municipalities and townships, but drainage districts, school districts, fire districts, lighting districts, road districts and water districts, each with governmental functions and taxes, which compose the mass of overlapping and duplicating units with excessive costs and inefficiency. Senator Byrd believes that "if we are to avoid the bankruptcy of confiscatory taxation, our governments cannot act as parents to all the people, but must confine their activities to essential services such as law enforcement, education, public health, conservation of natural resources, care of the incapacitated and the building of roads, and only enter upon other fields when a great public emergency requires it."

Remedies for such a complex situation cannot be simple. Among the more important are simplification of state governments through abolition and consolidation of overlapping departments; reform of municipal government, especially in cities where layers of county government are superimposed upon city government; simplification of taxing systems and better coöperation between federal and state governments in this field; overhauling of outmoded features of town and village governments and transferring many of their powers to stronger and better organized county units of government. Today's mobility of the population is such that town and village government has broken down in many fields, especially police, health, relief, roads, etc. Much local government in this motor age, if not reminiscent of the oxcart stage, is at least suggestive of Model T in a streamline era.

It seems clear that we need fewer, bigger and better units. The problem is, as Prof. C. E. Merriam has pointed out, "How shall we maintain a reasonable balance between the center and the circumference—between national unity and local self-government?"

British Socialism—Left and Right

THE executive of the British Labor Party at length has repudiated the sensational policy associated with the name of its indiscreet but important follower, Sir Stafford Cripps. Perhaps it is too late, and the party at the next election may find itself reaping the tares which Sir Stafford has so sedulously sown.

He has been more often in the public eye during the last 12 months than any other outside the ranks of the Ministry. He was Solicitor-General in the late Labor Government. He is chairman of the Socialist League, a body affiliated with the Labor Party, representing the vigorous, intellectual Left wing. It is he who has brought the question of democracy versus dictatorship to a head in Great Britain by declaring that the Labor Government, if returned to power, would endow itself with emergency powers which would be in effect dictatorial. He has used extravagant language about the House of Lords, about the Palace entourage of the King, and the possible need of resort to force. He has added a spice of excitement to politics by foreshadowing the relentless methods to which the next Labor Government would resort. And now the executive committee of the official party has repudiated his policy.

But will that repudiation stand? Have the party's officials any more power to control its decisions than Sir Stafford has? That is the question which is vexing Socialists and being exploited by their opponents. It is urged that the Socialist League is only a small extremist element and has no right to speak for the Labor Party as a whole. But it was significant that at both the last annual delegate meetings of the party this extremist element carried the day in most of the resolutions put to vote, and its aggressive attitude forced important decisions against the wishes of the leaders. The latter, it is true, generally get their way in the end, for they control parliamentary candidatures. Therefore, it was of great importance that they should, however tardily, issue a declaration reaffirming their belief in democratic government and parliamentary methods, and denouncing "individual or group dictatorships."

But the Socialist League led by Sir Stafford Cripps has already done two serious things which cannot quickly be undone. It has led the masses of middle opinion throughout the country, rightly or wrongly, to the view that the Labor Party is a menace to parliamentary government; that it is intent upon seizing arbitrary power and effecting a revolution. Its propaganda has discredited not only the league itself but the whole Labor Party. It has been said, perhaps truly, that every speech made by Sir Stafford Cripps has lost the party 20,000 votes.

But more significant than that, he has stirred into activity forces which he had not bargained for—those of the Fascists. Before he began his vigorous campaign the British Fascists were far more negligible than now. Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist organization has grown in strength with every utterance of members of the Socialist League. Thus the aggressive men of the Left have damaged the party to which they belong, and greatly reduced its chances of success at the next election.

The Casual Day

Villanelle by a Bachelor

Where streams are streaked and wild,
Come visit me, my friend.
But leave your wife and child.

Wood voices now are mild.
Vacation with me spend
Where streams are streaked and mild.

Our friendship undefiled
Should never have an end—
But leave your wife and child.

By precious thoughts beguiled,
Before the flames you'll bend
Where streams are streaked and wild.

Where pheasant's feet have filed,
Dim memories we'll mend.
But leave your wife and child.

The forest is spring styled.
To me your presence lend.
Where streams are streaked and wild;
But leave your wife and child.

G. C. L.

We should have cautioned the villanelle bachelor. Publication of his verses may result in his learning what hath no fury like a wife and child scorned by his kind. But we have found a defense for his point of view. A psychology professor has just denounced modern baby-rearing methods as "systematic neglect." And a systematically neglected child is the best confirmer of bachelorhood.

* * *

The professor's declaration that when the baby cries there is something wrong may be given some credence, but his notion that "someone should investigate" must be regarded as merely an echo from Washington.

* * *

However, we can easily imagine our bachelor adding a verse to his villanelle (and thereby spoiling it) to say that if someone must investigate, let a Senate Committee do it.

THE CASUAL WEEK

It's just one hundred years ago since Brooklyn's city first was founded. If those who settled it could know just how it's grown they'd be astounded. A Russian ship arrives again, the first since we resumed relations; let's hope its cargo may contain good will and peace to bind two nations. Now Tammany is in revolt and at the Hall there's quite a flurry as district chiefs begin to bolt the leadership of John F. Curry. A recent survey seems to show the art of conversation's waning. That may be true but still we know the art of talking keeps on gaining. P. W.

Washington dispatches mention the start of a drive for funds toward launching of a big navy program. H. T. submits that sponsors of naval bills—and perhaps the shipbuilders, too—would be glad to take Helen of Troy at her legendary face value.

The men of Washington, Ark., were too busy to hold political office. They drafted "Grandma" Williams into the Mayor's chair. Now comes her official announcement that she will do a little village "housecleaning" when she takes office a few days hence. Husbands who know anything about a woman's plan for spring housecleaning fear that the men of Washington have not avoided anything but the honors of office by turning over the duties to Grandma Williams.

A report from Seattle tells of an effort toward decausalization of labor. Having investigated—necessarily at some length—into this unusual word, we find it expresses the idea of reducing casualties and holds no threat of decasualization of the Casual Day.

An Adventure in Chirography—Chinese Style

AS MY ship entered Shanghai harbor, huge, black characters slowly emerged from the sides of the junks; my eyes caught their bold sweep on the yellow flags, and on the brick walls of the go-downs. I could not understand their meaning, yet they excited me vaguely, and as I looked at the subtle curves, my wrist moved, and my lips sought to pronounce—what? It was like seeing a familiar name, and being unable to remember the face.

In the hotel were more characters. They adorned flowerpots and calendar advertisements, and hung on the walls on tablets of red silk. While I was musing on the intricacy of the Chinese writing, a boy entered with a tray of tea.

"How do you read this?" I ventured, pointing at the scrolls.

There was a pitying look in his eyes. He picked up an English newspaper and spread it before me.

"Alla same fashion," he said, and added some remarks about the hieroglyphics in a bizarre combination of pidgin English, with low throaty sounds that all left me wondering about the depth of my ignorance.

An hour later I heard a light rap on the door. "Come in," I said absently.

The door swung open. On the threshold stood a young Chinese, his face bracketed by a coiffure known to America as windblown. There was something about his ease that disarmed me. I felt that he had come on some important mission.

"Fine weather today," he smiled.

"Oh, yes, very fine."

"Very fine hotel, very fine room," he added to his string of superlatives.

"I like it," I admitted rather uncertainly. Who was this man? Could he have come to a wrong room? He had the aplomb of an ambassador. He bowed ceremoniously, and handed me a card which read:

"MR. WANG CHING CHANG, TEACHER OF VERY NICE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN."

Now everything was clear. Perceiving a gap in my educational background, the boy had sent me a teacher.

"Oh, yes, yes," I greeted him, maybe a bit effusively, "won't you please sit down?"

* * *

Meticulously, he gathered the folds of his gown about him, and dropped into the armchair. His pockets seemed inexhaustible as from one after another, like hares out of a magician's top hat, appeared two brushes, a silken handkerchief, a piece of rice paper, and a stick of ink. Then, slowly he walked toward the water jug, moistened the ink slab, and returned to the table. He sat down, spread the rice paper before him, looked at it as if undecided what should follow, and then, with the brush dexterously poised between his thumb and his third finger, drew one character after another with incredible velocity.

Soon the paper was covered with a lace of fine writing. "Now, Missie," he handed the brush to me, suggesting by a nod that I was to be initiated. I took the brush and held it tentatively between my fingers, trying to imitate the airy movement of the Chinese hand. But the surface of the paper remained white. I glanced at the teacher. The lack of expression on his face made me uncomfortable. Then with a bold dash I drew something like a cow walking across ice. "Missie spill," I heard him say in a matter-of-fact voice. And then I saw—one side of his brocaded gown was streaming with black rivulets.

I was mortified. With Chinese boys and girls he would have no such trouble. They would write exquisitely shaped characters, and no ink would be spilled by their gentle little hands. The teacher took the brush, and began writing. With every stroke, he chanted:

"Se-ee, now left side, now right side, now top side, now bottom side." He was giving to me the cardinal rule for writing shapely characters: from left to right, from top to bottom. However, he ventured no information on the meaning of the ideographs he drew. Strokes and lines unfurled under his brush like long-stalked grasses and exotic flowers.

* * *

"What is this?" I asked, pointing at a malignant-looking character resembling three roaming apostrophes. He beat his chest and pronounced with wild enthusiasm: "Here! Heart!"

My finger halted beside a sign similar to the circumflex accent. "Me," said the teacher. And then, by way of explanation: "You!"

"Oh, it means, WE!" I said. No, that wasn't it. He made an all-embracing gesture. "I, you, he, she."

"Does it mean, ALL?"

He shook his head sadly. Then taking his brush he drew a picture of a man, a good little man, like children draw in the nurseries—with a head like a cabbage, and long, spidery legs. "Now see," he commented significantly, slashing the little man's hands, "this gone. Now see," he went on, "this lose," and he chopped off the head with a flourish.

At last the meaning seemed revealed. "Aha! An execution!" I cried.

But no, that wasn't it either. He did not let me blunder any more. "Man" was what he said. Why should the legs stand for a "man"? Yet man it was.

The symbol for a home, I discovered, is a pig beneath the roof. A character meaning "woman," next to a "stone," means "jealousy," and three mouths above a tree mean "fool."

* * *

There is a simplicity about the Chinese language, as I learned, which is really too simple for our Western sophistication. It is pared down so completely to essentials that it is all the more difficult to understand. But if we cannot understand it, cannot we enjoy it as a pure work of art? For every Chinese character is a work of art and "a piece of stubborn antiquity" that outlived ages.

Each character is rhythm frozen on paper. The motion of these black dots and dashes is like the architectural motif of a skyscraper or the rhythm of a dancing figure. The writing of characters is not only an art, it is a ceremony.

I know that I will miss the joy of reading the Chinese classics, of thumbing through the sacred Five Books. I will never read Confucius in the original. But the characters in which he wrote are still here, and whenever I look at them, they catch my fancy and make me akin to the Mandarin wearing his nails incased in precious jade, and to a coolie loading big ships in the Shanghai harbor, for the soul of China is in them.

To understand Chinese characters, is to know China itself. TAMARA ANDREEVA

Will the New Deal Switch Onto the Old Tracks?

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU,
1287 National Press Building, April 9

WELL, we are in the midst of the Wirt investigation. You have been reading the testimony of the Hoosier schoolmaster, first as issued through the Committee for the Nation, then the daily releases through Mr. Wirt, and finally comes the whole, secret conspiracy in congressional committee.

People by now are discounting the specific charges from Gary. But we all are interested in what used to be called the Roosevelt revolution. Particularly we want to know how much of it is going to be permanent. That, in effect, is the sensible and respectable fact behind the Kerensky-Stalin fantasy.

Actually, Washington looks and acts less like a revolutionary capital these days than apprehensive people would imagine possible. Indeed, the daily behavior of Congress, the frequent clashes between different executive departments, the whole set-up, has a strange resemblance to Washington, D. C., at any moment between, say, 1900 and 1933. It must be confessed that in many respects we seem to be in the midst, not of the great revolution, but of the great counter-revolution.

* * *

Consider events. President Roosevelt's first revolutionary act—and it was in many ways the most sweeping departure from precedent and practice that he has taken—was to cut down payments to war veterans. That was revolution Number 1.

Then the counter-revolution swept in. Veterans' compensations have been materially restored by that guardian of constitutional liberties, the Congress of the United States. The economy revolution lasted precisely 12 months, 9 days, and 7 hours.

What was revolution Number 2? Probably the emergency banking legislation. Where is that law today? On the shelf, along with the emergency. As far as a new central banking system goes, as far as fundamental reorganization of the banking structure goes, reform is buried under the wave of counter-revolution.

Take Wall Street. Under the force of one of the strongest lobbies in history, organized by the nation's stockbrokers—with more than one leaf taken from the American Legion's book—it now seems inevitable that the Fletcher-Rayburn stock exchange regulation bill will be watered down like 1929 stock. So with the Securities Act, which apparently is also going to be relaxed. Counter-revolution is operating again.

* * *

Look at the NRA. General Johnson sits in his cloister meditating methods of turning over the reins to Mr. W. Averill Harriman, railroad executive and inheritor of great wealth, whose reputation in NRA is now being built up by persistent hints to the press, but who would never pass for a revolutionary—not even in Wall Street. Meanwhile the General, in a strange maneuver with dubious presidential backing, announces that he does not wish to fit the NRA's teeth—the licensing clause—for a second season. The NRA, therefore, tends to become a basically voluntary method of business organization.

Examine the AAA. Crop control? Yes. Compulsory? Yes. But why? Because the farmers demanded it, and to the tune of constant opposition from Secretary Wallace. Compare what the AAA is doing with the violent agricultural manifestos of Governor Olsen and the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota and its sister states. The AAA red? Why, not even palest pink!

CWA? Largely suspended, partly as a result of conservative opposition which objected to the Government giving jobs. Result? Sporadic rioting from New York to Minneapolis. One of the first-fruits, perhaps, of counter-revolution. CCC? Acclaimed, more discreetly now, by conservative national defense zealots as a splendid form of modified military training. PWA? Just beginning to get heavy industry going—surely not a Bolshevik attempt.

* * *

Thus, right down the line the Government's more radical experiments are mostly tempered by a tide of counter-revolution. Congress, always alert to rumblings from the country, listens to the wave of criticism which renewed confidence has engendered. And listening, girds itself to protect the Constitution.

In a word, the country has been feeling that the national emergency has passed. While, of course, there is a long road ahead before things will be normal, the willingness to enact "emergency" legislation is gone.

The chances for national planning—for radical legislation and execution—grow less every day. In some fundamental but less controversial respects, national planning is going on. The subsistence homestead project has seized imagination in every corner of the country. The Tennessee Valley experiment progresses. And from the remains of the once extreme laws and orders controlling business, banking, the markets, may come a democratic, popularly supported minimum of coöperation and control.

* * *

The New Deal is thus at a very critical pass. The question for the nation is: How many of these experiments shall be made permanent? The present tendency to swing back to caution doubtless pushes the pendulum too far toward the Right. A middle ground is needed. That, among other things, will be the function of the last two and a half years of this Roosevelt Administration.

At this critical moment, the chief actor blithely cruises the Caribbean. Which, wiseacres agree, was the best thing he could do. For Congress, left alone, is seeking its own level. There is no White House pump disturbing the waters. Counter-revolution has full sway. And, with every victory, the reactionary tendency seems to get less popular. The veterans' compensation vote now appears to have been a moral triumph for the President and a defeat for Congress, Republicans even more than Democrats. That's not likely to make any difference at the polls.

Erwin D. Canham